

LOCARNO HELD
AS MODEL FOR
NAVAL EXPERTS

Political Accord, It Is Said,
Should Precede New Dis-
armament Attempts

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE
CALLED JUSTIFIED

Opportunity Is Available to
Reach Agreement, It Is Said,
"On a Larger Stage"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A leading editorial today in the Economist, edited by Walter T. Layton, whose constructive criticism is widely respected, says that the worst feature of the Geneva breakdown seems yet unappreciated by the world at large. It believes the complacent theory that Great Britain would regard unprovoked American naval expansion as untenable, because Japan would feel compelled to build to maintain its ratio with America, and Britain, in turn, would resume building to offset the Japanese.

"The British attitude," says the Economist, "no doubt is illogical. We insist that none but ourselves be judge of our own needs when it is a question of light cruisers, but we enter the lists with vigor when America claims the same right in the matter of large cruisers and guns. The second attitude is sounder than the first. More progress is likely to be achieved when the right of each party to question the other's demands is openly admitted. It is only so that indefensible claims will be abated."

Secrecy a Drawback

"Half the vice of the conference indeed, has been the secrecy with which the whole discussion has been conducted—for ex parte statements by various delegates supplemented by leakage, calculated or otherwise, do not constitute publicity, as it is commonly understood at Geneva.... The situation arising now is difficult to forecast. All America will be persuaded that Great Britain put forward inordinate tonnage claims. All Britain will be persuaded that America displayed obduracy past understanding."

"Japan is justified even in feeling resentment toward both countries, for even the latest British plan would have involved the Japanese, on the accepted ratio basis, in increasing their fleet to avoid the crux of the matter will be whether America decides to build on a great scale. The belated announcement of the signing of contracts for six 10,000-ton cruisers means little, for even under the Anglo-Japanese 12-12-8 ratio for this type the United States would be entitled to lay down 12 such vessels. Clearly if America chooses to spend its surplus wealth on shipbuilding she can leave every competitor far behind, and any adoption of that policy will cause none in this country much misgiving, provided Japan does not feel bound to follow the American lead."

Let Her Build Alone

"The best thing that can happen, if America insists on building, is for this country to let Japan build alone. Japan is not likely to build alone. That unfortunately is unlikely to happen. Japan would hardly tolerate it for reasons already explained and we ourselves are committed already to a sufficiently formidable building program. The most hopeful possibility is a revulsion of feeling on both sides of the Atlantic, in the face of a failure as ignominious as it is economically disastrous."

The economist concludes: "When every allowance is made for national

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Trade Tourists Study
California Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORE intelligent interest in the rural products of their country is being encouraged among California business men by a series of farm tours being organized throughout the State.

Starting with a tour held in Santa Cruz County in which 123 business men from the cities went for a day's trip to inspect the work of the farm bureau and agricultural extension service, six such trips have been made. In Orange County 110 bankers spent a day gaining first-hand knowledge of rural affairs.

Country Store Man
Gets Off Soap Box
to Seek Out Trade

That Is, Some of Them Do,
and Those Who Do Not
Lose Their Box

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6 (Special).—Just as the horse and buggy have been displaced by the automobile, so the cross-roads merchant who sat on a soap box and waited for customers to come in, is being displaced by the retailer who goes out and gets customers by new methods.

Thus speakers at the annual meeting of the American Retailers' Association discussed changes taking place in retailing.

Otto Cloud of Macy, Ind., which has a population of 320, speaking for the small town merchant, related how he has been forced to keep in close touch with everyone in town, writing letters of congratulation on anniversaries and recording all of the events of the community in a small newspaper which he edits and distributes free.

Speaking for merchants in medium-sized towns, Harold L. Post of Appleton, Wis., which has a population of 26,000, declared that, in order to keep up with chain stores, he has learned to know what his public wants, rather than to guess.

Miners Gather as Family

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 6 (Special).—Miners' Safety-First Field Day was held here, with every mining property in the district shut down so that miners and their wives and children, shift bosses, surface men, office men and officials of the companies could mingle as one great family. Only pump men and watchmen remained at the mines, and close to 15,000 attended the outing.

Chaunauqua Sets Record

CHAUNAUQUA, N. Y. (Special Correspondence).—Chaunauqua broke all records in the annual gift to the institution gathered at the "Old First Night" exercises, when \$33,058 was subscribed for improvements and scholarships. This gift will be raised to approximately \$50,000 by a personal gift from John D. Rockefeller Jr. according to an agreement by which Mr. Rockefeller adds one-third to the total undesigned gift of "Old First Night."

Engineer Banks Get Aid

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6 (P).—An agreement between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and C. H. Huston, New York financier, and a "group of nationally known financiers" by which Mr. Huston and his associates assume financial advisement to the Brotherhood in the conduct of its banks and business enterprises, was announced by Alvanley Johnson, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood.

Seeks to Stop Wet Leaks

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (P).—Canon William Sheafe Chase, president of the New York City League, has announced that the organization has prepared a program for amending the Volstead Act "in such a way as to remove numerous loopholes in that act." The purpose, he said, was not to make the law more drastic but to make it easier "for the loyal law enforcement officer to enforce prohibition." The proposed amendments will resurrect the padlock law, he said.

538,001 Immigrants Enter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (P).—A total of 538,001 aliens entered the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of the Immigration Service, announced; but the country's net gain in immigrants and visitors for the year was only 284,493 persons. This was due to departure of 253,508 foreigners either after visits or residence here. For the previous fiscal year the net immigration gain in population was 268,351.

Labor Banks Hold Up Well

PRINCETON, N. J. (Special Correspondence).—Resources of labor banks decreased but slightly during the first six months of this year, despite the reduction in number of such banks from 35 to 33, according to a report by the industrial relations section of Princeton University. Resources fell from \$12,055,666 on Dec. 31 last year to \$12,055,753 on June 30 this year, according to the report.

Radio Controls Camera

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6 (P).—Radio control of an invisible camera which operates in daylight or darkness so that a thief merely by his presence in a room sets the camera in action was demonstrated here by John D. Seebold, president of the Seebold Invisible Camera Corporation. Engineers of the General Electric company developed the radio control device.

CHURCHES ASKED
TO AGREE UPON
LIMITED POINTS

British Bishop at Faith Conference
Seeks to Narrow
Discussion

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

LAUSANNE, Aug. 6.—Diverse theories of the nature of the Church were expressed by a number of speakers, including C. Parker Cadman of Brooklyn, Monsignor Chrysostomos, the Metropolitan of Athens, the Primate of Greece, the Bishop of Manchester and others, in a discussion on that subject in the third day's session of the World Council of Churches at Lausanne. Owing to the absence of Monsignor Chrysostomos, the paper by him was read by Dr. Hammar Alivisatos, who presented the Greek Orthodox Church as an inflexible authority.

In contrast to this, Mr. Cadman declared that the only authority the church possessed existed in its life and works. Mr. Cadman, as head of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America said that "the connection between an absolute external authority over the Christian life and the individual believer's experience of that life" required elucidation. How the doctrine of inflexible sacerdotal mediation through an ordained priesthood could be adapted to the religious needs of a democratic age was a matter upon which he for one craved light.

Mr. Cadman said the belief of the Congregationalists was a church united by flexible ties, and he drew comparison with the British Commonwealth of Nations, as lately reorganized. The test of a church, he said, is not conformity to type, but effectiveness in fulfilling the will of God.

Bishop Alexander Ruffay of the Lutheran Church of Hungary said the church was not an object in itself, but a means to an end. All churches were members of one body.

The Bishop of Manchester feared that the church might become a mere society of men of good will, unless all Christians could agree upon certain ideals as constitutive and essential.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

RUSSIA SIGNS
KRUPP TREATY

Only One-Fifth of Land
Granted to Industry to
Be Used for Wheat

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.—A revised concession treaty with the Soviet Government was signed by the Krupp Works, according to the original concession negotiated in 1923 during the first flush of enthusiasm after the signature of the Rapallo Treaty, proved a failure, the Krupps losing several millions and risking the loss of many more.

It consisted of 70,000 acres, to be planted with wheat, but the technical difficulties of cultivating such a vast area in Russia are enormous, and above all there is a water shortage.

Under the new contract one-fifth of the land only must be plowed, and the other four-fifths are to be for sheep rearing. Russian wheat prices are fixed by the Soviets at less than three-fifths of the world market price, but within the Russian market it fetches nearly double the foreign price.

Moreover, the Krupps may export, and the Soviet can only exercise its right of pre-emption on wheat if it pays the full world market price. Finally, here is the problem of transferring abroad profits from sales on the Russian market—which has always been one of the most difficult tasks to find a satisfactory solution—and the Krupps right to import, duty free, all necessary machinery from their own country.

In fact, it is the new concession which, as it does not expire before 1958, gives the Krupps a chance to recover the losses suffered on the old one and seems to show a change in the Soviet concessions policy, which the revision of the Harriman contract foreshadowed.

Golf Courses
for Youngsters

will soon be popular if the success of one in San Antonio is any token. "C'm on over, Skinnay, let's play golf!" is a familiar call there, as you will note

Monday

—Page One

Oil Rights Not Confiscated
Mexican Official Maintains

Williamstown Institute of Politics Hears Debate With
Petroleum Producers' Representative—Manufacturer Reports Signs of Stability in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 6.—An official spokesman of the Mexican Government faced an authorized representative of American petroleum producers in the neutral forum of the Institute of Politics here, and before an audience that comprised the entire institute membership challenged the assertion that foreign oil interests face confiscation in Mexico with the declaration that national Mexican well-being justifies the new oil and agrarian laws and that these are actually nonconfiscatory.

The spokesman for the oil companies was Guy Stevens, director of the Association of Producers of

that the issue involved is one of international law which gives the United States Government a clear right to protect an American citizen in Mexico, whether the latter has been required to "renew" such protection or not.

The 22 oil companies which refrained from accepting the terms of the Mexican law and applying for confirmatory concessions, Mr. Stevens said, answering a question, did so chiefly to forestall a precedent which might alter the status of their holdings from vested rights as private property to concessionary rights.

Stevens Legal Aspects
Mr. Stevens stressed the legalistic nature of the case throughout. No question of Mexican sovereignty, Mexico's right to exercise the power of eminent domain, its police power or right to levy taxes is involved, he said. The question is solely whether rights granted oil companies in three Mexican mining codes of 1884, 1892 and 1909 are now to be removed, he maintained.

Mr. Stevens quoted these codes which, he said, vested "exclusive ownership" of petroleum in the surface owner of oil tracts. On May 1, 1917, Mexico's new constitution, together with new legislation relating to ownership of subsoil deposits of petroleum went into effect, and it by the Mexican Supreme Court in 1921 and 1922.

Finally, in December 1925, Mr. Stevens said: "The Mexican Congress passed a petroleum law containing, among others, these provisions: The ownership of all petroleum deposits arising from positive acts performed prior to May 1, 1917, shall be confirmed by means of concessions. The maximum period of such concessions shall be 50 years, beginning from the date of the performance of the positive act; and those failing to apply for such concessions."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

WORK ON LAGOON
TO START SOON

City Advertising for Bids to
Build Part of Fenway
Improvement

The park department of the City of Boston is advertising this week for bids for the construction of the lagoon in front of the Evans Memorial wing, Boston Museum of Fine Arts. William P. Long, commissioner of the department, believes that the transformation of the Fenway, which is estimated to cost in all about \$400,000, will be practically completed this fall.

Some changes have been made in the original plan, and being that the department will not make a concert grove between Jersey Street Extension and the Agassiz Bridge but there will substitute tennis courts. The next important step in the construction work aside from that of making the lagoon from Muddy River will be the building of these courts, the making of walks and the planting of trees and shrubbery. For the work on the lagoon and the tennis courts \$22,000 will be spent.

With these improvements under way or finished, but one remaining section from Agassiz Bridge to Charlesgate will have to be improved. The sections from Richardson Bridge to a point opposite Queensberry Street will be occupied by a children's playground.

These are the important steps in the transformation of the Fenway. The first is the double barrel length of Audubon Road from Garrison Square to Queensberry Street. The second was a continuation of this roadway to the Fens Bridge, completed recently. The third step is that of opening the roadway in front of the Evans Memorial, the building of two rustic bridges and the making of the lagoon which will be two hundred feet long and one hundred and seventy feet wide.

As still as a country church yard, with its deserted homes, closed stores and silent mills, Managua is living in memory. The memory harks back to the days when its present 400 inhabitants were one-fourth the population of the village, when its homes were filled with happy families, its stores operated by thriving merchants and its mills clattering busily throughout the day. When the last bid is accepted at the auction the 400 people who continue to make their home here are optimistic that new business will move into the village and the mills will again become busy.

The properties are to be sold by the D. B. & R. Knight, Inc., and will consist of their holdings here. The number of dwellings held by them constitutes 75 per cent of the entire homes. With the three mills will go the water rights.

The village property will be sold first. This comprises cottages and dwellings, highway front lots, a fertile farm, several large wood tracts and the mills.

The company has offered to the present occupants of their dwellings their homes with a half payment and the balance in 50 months.

Managua has been a manufacturing village since 1826. The first of three mills that will go under the hammer was built in that year and the last in 1869. There are several families in the town who had known no other employment until the mills closed in 1921.

Managua is a small town of 400 people, situated in a valley of the same name, about 100 miles from the coast.

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BRIAND SPEECH
PRIZES GIVEN;
2500 COMPETE

Smith College Student Wins
Award for Best English
Translation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Special).—The names of the college and high school students who received the 12 prizes in the Briand Speech Competition for the best translations from French into English of the speech de-

livered by M. Briand, foreign minister of France, on the occasion of the reception of the German delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva last September, were announced today by Prof. Henry Gratton Doyle, chairman of the committee in charge of the competition.

The college students who won prizes, as announced by Professor Doyle, are:

First: Caroline M. Stabler, Ednor, Md., Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Second: Yoa E. Gross, Elkhart, Ind., University of Indiana, Bloomington. Third: Regina Hamelin, Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and Elizabeth von Sternberg, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Fourth: John W. Cutler, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Fifth: Eleanor Osborn, Western State Normal School, Kalama, Mich. Sixth: Philip Lester Boardman, Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley, Col.

High School Awards

The six high school students to whom prizes were assigned are:

First: June Robinson, Western High School, Washington, D. C.; second, Joel Brenner, Dorchester, Mass. Public Latin School, Boston, Mass.; third, Pauline Shoemaker, Central High School, Washington, D. C.; fourth, Alice M. LeBlanc, High

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when his availability is discussed. In the first place he has never been a political person. He knows little of the politician's devious ways and cares less.

That may be admirable enough from the citizen's point of view, but the men who lead the party, control conventions and make presidents are politicians and are reluctant to take up a man who does not speak their language. It is brought up that Mr. Hoover hardly knew whether he was a Republican or a Democrat a few years ago.

Then there is the California situation. Will Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from that state, accept Mr. Hoover? "To make terms" with him is probably a way of putting it that Mr. Hoover would not approve of, yet without doing so it is possible he might not be able to obtain the delegate from his own State.

BULGARIA REWARDS EX-AMERICAN CONSUL

Special Session of Assembly Votes Gift

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

SOFIA, Aug. 6.—One of the last acts of the special session of the National Assembly was to vote 300,000 leva (\$2000) to the late E. Murphy, former United States consul at Sofia and now Consul-General at Stockholm who, during the war as well as at the conclusion of the armistice in Saloniki, rendered invaluable service to Bulgaria. "For which she will always be grateful."

The governing party continues strong, united, and complete master of the situation in a very large degree, liberty being given to the press and all political parties.

The assembly, which was elected May 29 and opened on June 19, closed yesterday.

Though much of the session was taken up with the speeches of Opposition members who accused the Government of unfair election methods, most of the representatives, two-thirds of whom are Government party men, showed a desire for conciliation and constructive activity.

The laws passed include financial measures of temporary importance which mark the beginning of an effort on the part of the present cabinet to alter Bulgaria's educational system so as to make it better conform to the needs of the country and prevent an over-production of teachers, state officials, and lawyers, of whom there are considered to be too many.

CANAL IS ADVOCATED ACROSS NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 6 (Special).—The building of a sea-level canal across New Jersey from Bordentown on the Delaware River to Morgan to connect New York and Philadelphia was urged by J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association, in a speech delivered before the Atlantic City Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Moore estimated the cost of such a canal 30 miles long to be \$50,000,000. He also called attention to the fact that the New Jersey Legislature has guaranteed a right of way for a canal to be built and maintained by the Federal Government and decried the lack of interest among New Jersey citizens toward the cross-state canal plan, notwithstanding what Mr. Moore considers enormous possibilities for advancing the industrial importance of the State.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 3.

Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Post Art Museum—Open daily at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 12 to 5.

Events Tomorrow
Coburns carnival, 10 to 5.

Band concert, auspices of Boston Park Department, Franklin Park, Boston Common, 8 to 10.

Bird walk, Field and Forest Club, North Station, 3 to 5.

Outing, auspices of Waldo Hayward, Worthy Grand Patron, O. E. S. of Massachusetts, for motor, Flat 1924 Matrons and Patrons Association, Fox Hunters Club, Plymouth.

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SACCO-VANZETTI PLEA RENEWED

Counsel Announces Intention to Seek Relief in Federal Court

A petition for a stay of execution has been presented to Governor Fuller, and a motion for a new trial and a petition for habeas corpus have been filed in the Superior Court at Dedham, it was announced this morning at the office of Arthur D. Hill, the newly engaged counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

At 10:50 a. m. two emissaries carrying written briefs and one carrying verbal word set out from Mr. Hill's office in the first official move to save the two men since Governor Fuller issued his decision on the case Wednesday night.

Herbert B. Ehrman, assistant counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti for the past few years, departed for the State House to present a petition for a stay of execution to Governor Fuller. Michael A. Musmanno, a Pittsburgh lawyer working with the defense committee, left for the Dedham Superior Court to file a motion for a revocation of sentence and a new trial. Mr. Hill proceeded to the lobby of the Superior Court in Pemberton Square to talk with the Chief Justice concerning the case of which he has just taken full charge.

The petition carried by Mr. Ehrman to the Governor and Council contained the statement that it is the belief of the defense counsel in the event of failure of the petitions in the Dedham court, to take the case before the United States Courts immediately in order to obtain a hearing and decision before Aug. 10.

The briefs filed in the Dedham court by Mr. Musmanno contained a motion to revoke sentence and for a new trial on the grounds of alleged prejudice by Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence discovered in the case under Article 29 of the Declaration of Rights of the Commonwealth, a motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial on the grounds of alleged prejudice by Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence discovered in the case under Article 29 of the Declaration of Rights of the Commonwealth, a motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial on the grounds of alleged prejudice by Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence discovered in the case under Article 29 of the Declaration of Rights of the Commonwealth.

The new evidence on which the brief for a new trial was based concerned a cap with certain holes in the lining, which Judge Thayer had declared was "some of the most important evidence." Further new evidence was discovered, the motion continued, concerning the opinion of the late Arthur H. Proctor, a captain of the Massachusetts State police, who testified at the trial that in his opinion the bullet in question had been fired from Sacco's gun.

The motion claims that Captain Proctor later filed an affidavit in which he was unable to find any evidence that the bullet had come from Sacco's pistol, and that his testimony given at the trial had been the result of a prearrangement between the District Attorney and himself.

LOCARNO URGED FOR NAVAL MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

bias, the average Englishman will find it difficult to avoid throwing most blame for the breakdown of America. On certain vital points her attitude throughout has been inexplicable and still is. Why she should refuse to consider a reduction in the size of capital ships till 1931 no one knows. Why she should take, as indisputably did, of building 25 10,000-ton cruisers, no one knows. What is the ground of her affection for eight-inch guns no one knows—unless it is based on the technically quite unstable argument that it takes an eight-inch gun cruiser to deal with armed merchantmen, which can mount only six-inch guns.

Talk About Prestige
"There has been a good deal of talk about prestige. That is intelligible enough when the Navy Department or newspapers are vocal, but that the mass of American voters, half of whom have never seen the sea and never will, are troubling their heads about naval prestige is not at all easy to believe."

"Meanwhile the almost untellable statement read by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons—an emanation of Balfour's

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ROYAL PARTY TAKES TRIP UP ST. LAWRENCE

Princes and Mr. Baldwin
Sail Through Thousand
Islands to Kingston

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 6 (AP)—Night had fallen on Kingston Harbor when the yacht Magedoma reached here with the Prince of Wales and Prince George, Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain and W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, after a trip through the Thousand Islands from Brockville. There was a brief informal reception at the landing stage and the party was escorted through the streets in motor cars. At the statue of the Confederation the Prime Minister of Great Britain placed a wreath of tribute. Cheers and applause greeted the party.

A short time later the party boarded the royal train, which had been moved from Brockville during the day. During the night the visitors will leave for Toronto, where they are to spend the day today.

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 6 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin, traveling by boat from Brockville to Gananoque through the Lake of the One Thousand Isles today passed through American waters for a short time and were greeted from the American shore enthusiastically.

When the Prince and the Premier arrived at Brockville from Ottawa yesterday, rain was falling, but the downpour lasted only a few minutes and the splendid weather which has greeted them since their arrival in Canada continued for the rest of the day.

Their progress through the Thousand Islands was one of many omissions. From Clayton and Alexandria Bay on the American side several yachts and motorboats raced down the St. Lawrence, waiting at the entrance to the American Channel for the arrival of the royal party. The boats swung around as the visitors' yacht appeared and escorted her through American waters.

The royal party ran within 100 yards or so of the American shore at Alexandria Bay. American flags were dipped in greeting and guns were fired in salute.

Captain Esford, who took the present King and Queen through the Thousand Islands more than 20 years ago, was in command of the yacht carrying the Royal Party. Along the water front at Gananoque, a great crowd gathered to greet the guests.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George, his brother, while in Brockville yesterday morning were able to get in a round of golf. The prince, with Mr. Baldwin, were luncheon guests of Mrs. G. T. Fulford. The reception at Brockville was purely informal and there were no addresses of welcome.

Log House Prepared

HIGH RIVER, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Many improvements have been added to the log house which is the home of the Prince of Wales on his Alberta ranch, since his last visit to Canada, these alterations including the addition of a new lounge and several extra bedrooms. The interior is in no sense luxurious, being simply outfitted. The furnishings of the lounge comprise a few comfortable chairs, several water-color paintings of the beautiful country surrounding the E. P. Ranch, and one or two well-filled bookcases. The Shropshire and Hampshire sheep on the E. P. Ranch are from the Duke of Westminster's famous flock. These have done exceptionally well in western Canada, so that similar herds have been established by many farmers from stock purchased from the Prince's ranch. The Prince aims to make his ranch a practical model of its kind and an example to other farmers in Canada.

Invitation to Prince

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The committee in charge of the opening of the Mount Revelstoke Auto Highway has sent to the Prince of Wales, and his brother, Prince George, an invitation to attend the function, hoping to have the Prince of Wales formally open the highway.

CHURCHES ASKED TO LIMIT TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

tial to the church. He suggested seeking an agreement on four points: first, the doctrine of God formulated in historic creeds; second, the Sacraments; third, the ministry, and last, the living relations of the church to Christ. He concluded that perhaps the main result of the conference would be to teach to all the need of a deeper personal discipline.

Dr. Workman of the Westminster Wesleyan College supported Mr. Cadman's arguments that the rock whereon the church was built is a living confession of faith. The demand for unity becomes more intense daily, he said, particularly from the mission fields of the East, where great difficulties are reported to be arising owing to the confused authority. This was stated to be particularly noticeable in cases in which converts from eastern faiths were confronted with such problems as caste at communion service, and various outlooks on marriage, upon which the Christian churches are not in definite agreement.

The Rev. William Pierson Merrill of New York acted as chairman of today's conference.

NEW YORK PROTECTING ITS TRANSIT STATIONS

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Every subway and elevated station in the city was under police guard today in a determined attempt to prevent further activities of bombers who shortly before midnight seriously damaged two subway stations in the Madison Square district, injuring more than a score of people.

The Federal Government took a hand in the investigation this morning, assigning Department of Justice agents to assist police. The two bombs were exploded almost simultaneously in the B. M. T. station at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, just above the Flatiron Building and the L. R. T. station at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, adjacent to the site of the old Madison Square Garden.

KENTUCKIAN WRITING NEW LIFE OF BUNYAN

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON—Dr. James W. Raine, professor of English language and literature at Bera College, Kentucky, is now paying a visit to England in connection with a new popular life on John Bunyan which he is writing. "My purpose in writing," he said, "is to show that we still have the best elements of Puritanism in our modern life. My aim is to stress not his peculiar ideas, but his elemental ones. The book will be mainly for Dr. Raine, who has been working for 21 years in the Appalachians, is visiting Bedford, the home of Bunyan.

LARGE ZINC OUTPUT VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company here, with its capacity of 760 tons of metal daily, is turning out 10 per cent of the world's lead and zinc, was the assertion recently made by S. G. Blaylock, general manager of the company. The company uses a carload of cement every two days, consumes 118,000 tons of coal and 62,000 tons of coke every 12 months.

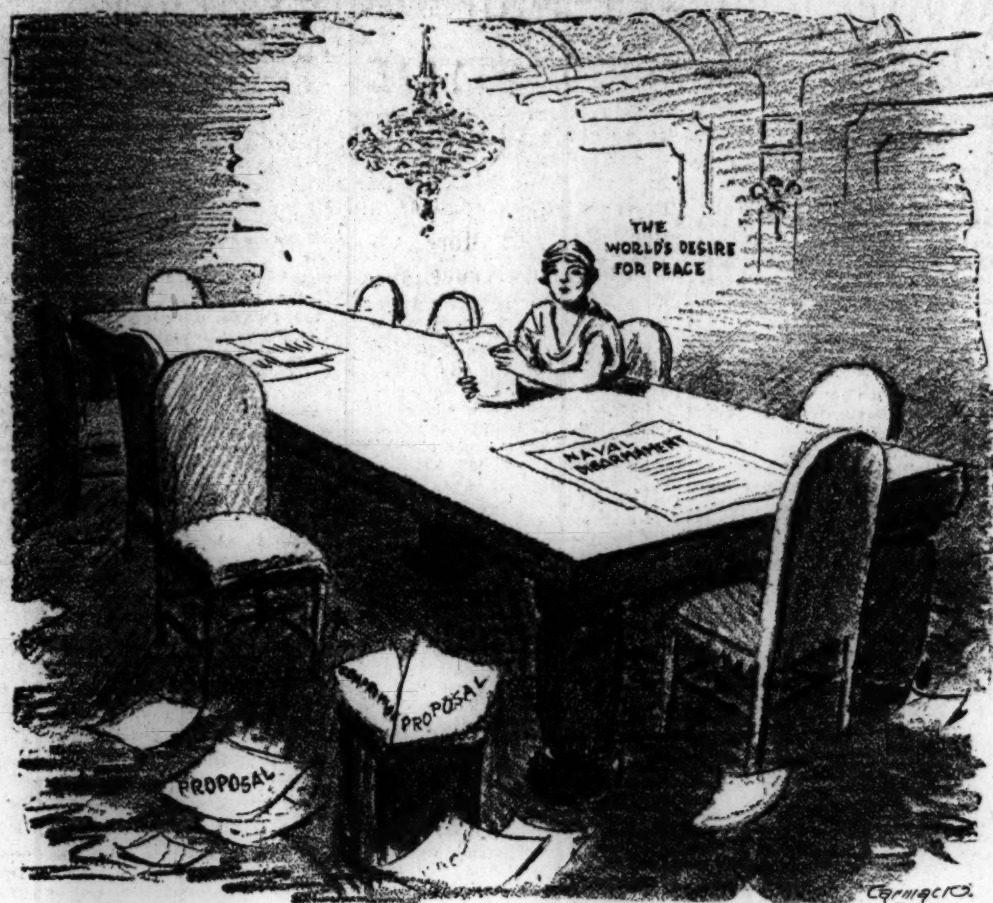
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FRENCH ALLEGE GERMANS BUSY BUILDING ARMY

Gen. Guillaumat's Secret
Report Casts Doubt on
German Disarmament

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The somewhat sensational publication of a secret report of General Guillaumat, commander of the Rhine army, increases the misgivings caused by the recent controversy between Belgium and Germany. Again doubt is cast on the sincerity of German disarmament. Indeed the German review Menschheit has just shown that the German army will count 345,000 men in reserve, and a field army of 460,000, better instructed than any other European army. This review's article was widely reproduced in France. Now comes General Guillaumat's secret report which definitely states that the German Government pursues a plan for the constitution of military forces capable of intervening, if necessary, against the French.

Reorganization Continues In unoccupied Germany the reorganization has long continued. Now a similar operation is noticeable in the occupied regions. Sporting societies have been formed for practicing long marches and physical exercises. Some groups were even surprised in performing "exercises of combat." Shooting practice is frequent, especially among public agents. There is a tendency for the

population to arm itself on various pretexts. Military riding methods are adopted in a hundred horse societies. Aviation is particularly favored and near the occupied territories three bases have been established. The program calls for five other airports bordering on French territory. Projects regarding roads, railroads and bridges are considered suspiciously by General Guillaumat. He takes the same view of the development of radio in the occupied regions. "Germany pursues the equipment of occupied territories in all domains connected with military preparation."

France Makes Concessions "In 1925, the degree of preparation in occupied territory was considerably behind that of the rest of Germany. We witness the efforts of the Reich to make up the discrepancy." Without attaching undue importance to such a report, which is couched in general terms, it is obvious that some impression is necessarily produced on French opinion. First, by the Belgian allegations emanating from Socialist ministers; second, from the admissions of Menschheit, and from General Guillaumat's document. It will be extremely unfortunate if the belief prevails that German disarmament is unreal. France has made many concessions and has shown its pacific intentions. Such efforts should not be one-sided.

BRISBANE BUILDING RAPIDLY BRISBANE (Special Correspondence)—"Brisbane is growing at a phenomenal rate," said the Mayor of Brisbane, Ald. W. A. Jolly, at the official opening of Macmur House yesterday. He referred to the number of new buildings that will soon adorn the city, and which will cost \$1,000,000.

COL. LINDBERGH PAYS HONOR TO 'HOME OF FLYING'

Welcomed in Dayton, Scene
of Wright Brothers' Pioneer
Experiments

DAYTON, O., Aug. 6 (Special)—Tribute to Dayton, home of Orville and Wilbur Wright, inventors of the airplane, was paid by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in his first official visit to this city, the scene of much of the labor which made flying a reality.

The transatlantic flier declared Dayton needed no stimulus in airport matters, as that stimulus has been in operation for the last 20 years. He described McCook Field, where he landed and where a public reception was tendered him, as the best "close in" field he has seen. "It will not be long," he said, "until Dayton will be linked by passenger, freight and mail lines to routes running to all sections of the country. I believe it will be only a matter of time till Dayton's prominence as a commercial air center will even surpass the place it now occupies as the army's greatest airplane base."

Colonel Lindbergh's thoughtful-

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ness saved the reception from being a failure and disappointment for at least half of the throng which greeted him at McCook Field. Through a misunderstanding as to the time used in Dayton, he arrived at the field from Wheeling, W. Va., in the Spirit of St. Louis at 1 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 2, as scheduled. When informed of the mistake he immediately took off again and flew to Wright Field, 15 miles away, where he waited until an hour had elapsed and then made another landing at McCook Field at the time advertised.

CHINA FIRM IN TARIFF STAND, HONOLULU CONFERENCE HEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

one province to another. The stand of most of the powers is clearly understood to be that they favor tariff autonomy, but that first this likin must be abolished.

On this question Mr. Ban said: "It is impossible for China to carry out the pledge of honor to abolish likin by Jan. 1, 1929, the question arises, will China assert her tariff autonomy by that date without the simultaneous execution of the pledge? From the circular notice of Jan. 13, 1927, it is reasonable to expect that China will in all probability proceed to assert her tariff autonomy on that date."

The Chinese members were very hopeful, declaring that China will be capable of abolishing the likin and administering new tariff laws by Jan. 1, 1929. As a sign of further progress they pointed to the recent announcement that the Nanking Government had ordered likin abolished Aug. 1, 1927.

Should the Chinese be unable to abolish the likin completely by Jan. 1, 1929, the proposal was made at the session that a presidential order against this form of revenue be issued, and tariff autonomy be put in effect regardless.

The policies of three major powers were set forth in a general way in quotations from official notes of the respective governments as follows:

Great Britain: By the note of Dec. 18, 1926, the British Government asked the powers to agree to "declare their readiness to recognize her (China's) right to enjoyment of tariff autonomy as soon as she herself has settled and promulgated a new tariff."

Japan: By the statement of Nov. 3, 1925, in the Peking tariff con-

ference, the Japanese delegation proposed "reciprocal conventional tariff to be applied on certain articles."

The statement appears to represent the present Japanese position.

United States: By the Kellogg note of Jan. 27, 1927, the American Government states that it is "prepared to enter into negotiation with any government of China or delegates who can represent or speak for China not only for the putting into force of the surtaxes of the Washington treaty but entirely releasing tariff control and restoring complete tariff autonomy in China."

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Anglo-German Entente Seen in Congress of Trade Unions

New Labor Orientation Marks Conference at
Paris—Disputes Hold Up Program

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The crisis in the affairs of the International Federation of Trade Unions has put all other business on the agenda into the background. Formal resolutions against militarism and in favor of the eight-hour day have been passed while awaiting the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the charges of intrigues and to propose a remedy. This commission

has sat many hours, but agreement has been delayed.

The British delegation proposes to leave all questions of reconstruction of the federation to a small commission, to report to another general conference within 12 months.

Meantime, the work of the federation has been virtually suspended. No officials are to be reappointed at this conference, and the thorny question of the re-election of A. A. Purcell of Britain as president does not, therefore, arise.

The commission may be authorized to remove headquarters out of Amsterdam. The German delegates broadly agree to these proposals, but other groups object. The conference therefore has adjourned for further consideration of the subject en camera. A definite movement for an Anglo-German Trade Union entente has arisen during the week, and this must have an important effect on the question of the relations between the British and Russian unions. This will certainly strengthen the moderate elements of the British unions.



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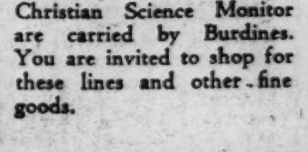
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REFORM URGED BY JUDGES FOR JUVENILE COURT

Austrian Jurists Advocate
Introduction of English
Method for Young Offenders

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—The Austrian Judges Association has addressed demands to Parliament for the reform of juvenile law, court proceedings on English lines, implying the introduction of Borstal institutions, and for modification of jurisdiction by jury. Stress was laid on the prevention of crime by improved educational methods and on individual treatment of youthful transgressors by a carefully trained staff, while it was recommended to grant the body of jurors a certain influence on the extent of the sentence passed by the court and to bind the jury over to state its reasons and motives for the verdict delivered.

Dr. Franz Dinghofer, the former vice-chancellor, declared that the new German penal code bill, now under discussion in the Reichstag, marked the progress of the assimilation of German and American law destined to prepare the soil for "Anschluss" or union of two nations. Dr. Dinghofer is expected to hold the portfolio of the ministry of justice, the forthcoming re-establishment of which was strongly approved by the gathering of the judges.

Press opinion on the conference gave special praise to its openly professed adhesion to the democratic republic and to its liberal and progressive attitude in leading issues unbiased by party politics. It was pointed out that the foremost among the original aims of the association has been fully attained: that is, to replace the former estrangement that had prevailed between judges as a class and the public by understanding and friendly appreciation.

PACIFIC TRADE PARLEY ENROLLING GUESTS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Twenty-five members of the Parliament of Great Britain will attend the Pacific Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Victoria in September according to word received from London by the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, which will manage

the conference. The British delegates will join leading industrialists from the United States and representatives of many Pacific countries in discussing Pacific trade problems.

Early registrations for the convention include: James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; eight United States trade commissioners, recalled from foreign countries for the occasion; and Premiers of several Canadian provinces. Advice received by the Chamber of Commerce indicates that all countries adjoining the Pacific will be represented.

RIVER TONNAGE GROWS ON OHIO

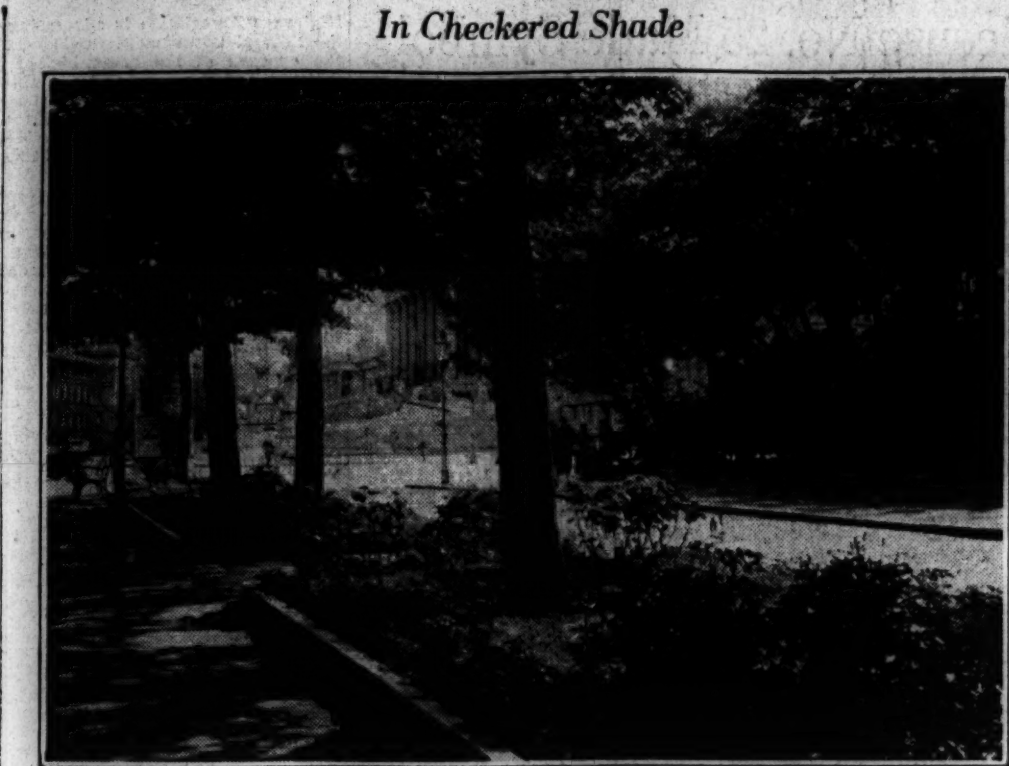
New Record of 48,000,000
Tons on System Was
Reached in 1925

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A study of transportation methods and facilities on the Ohio River system, now being improved for navigation and authorized by Congress reveals rapid advances in the volume of tonnage carried, a new high record of 48,000,000 tons of cargoes having been reached in 1925.

Coal is the most important commodity transported, but it and steel are of growing importance, and will show marked increases after the completion of the Ohio River project, for much of this traffic will move between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, over sections not now navigable throughout the year.

Pending completion of the improvement the report declares it would be premature for steel and oil companies to expend a large amount of capital in terminals and floating equipment which could be used only at short intervals during the year.

The conclusion to the report states that present terminals are adequate for the larger share of the commerce on the river system. "The large industrial, mining, and public utility companies, which are responsible for the major portion of the traffic," it says, "are continually endeavoring to reduce unit costs of handling. When desirable they can secure the necessary rail connections. As regards packet boats and other common carriers, it is believed that a very great increase will follow the series of the Lawrence-Wright product. For this class of carrier regular schedules and dependable service are essential."



Like a Drive in a Park, But It Is One of the Streets of Vienna—A City Whose Government Sees to It That a Profusion of Flowers Decorates the Thoroughfares. Columns of the Parliament Building Can Be Seen Through the Trees.

an engine not only light and powerful, but economical in its fuel demands.

There is little purpose in going into the technical solution of the fuel economy program, but, stated briefly, greater economy is possible only through the development of higher compression ratios. And it is significant to note here that the compression ratio present is restricted by the physical properties of the fuel used. Gasolines from different fields have different tendencies to detonation, those with a large percentage of aromatics resulting in higher compression ratios.

This difficulty has been met by doping the gasoline or blending it with such substances as benzol, alcohol and ethyl fluid, but the ideal will be a natural gasoline allowing higher compression ratios without the necessity of doping.

These, then, are the requirements in modern aircraft engines and they are the demands that the Lawrence-Wright engine has most nearly met.

During the war, the abundance of flowers everywhere had to give way to a meager display. Step by step, however, since the armistice, the new municipal government of the Socialists, or Social-Democrats, has been bringing the flowers back to their pre-war prominence. It is believed, for example, that more money was set aside in the budget last year than at any time during the last decade for the care of the gardens. The city has a large nursery garden within the city, and several reserve gardens from which it supplies the 3,000,000 plants needed for the 250 parks and for the small plots bordering the streets. This service alone requires the time of 400 to 500 workers.

One of the most delightful features of Vienna floral decorations are the hanging gardens halfway up the lamp posts. These are particularly to be noted around the broad and tree-lined Ringstrasse and about the square before the Parliament building and the Town Hall. In these steel baskets are such flowers as hydrangeas, petunias, geraniums, ivy, wandering Jew, and marguerites.

Each day the Burgomaster has on his office desk fresh flowers, and the desks of his most important colleagues are similarly supplied. Care is taken in the nursery gardens and hothouses that there shall be an abundance of flowering plants throughout the year. The choice is wide, for in the gardens can be noticed among other plants lobelias, dahlias, begonias, gladioli, carnations, pansies, asters, snapdragons, chrysanthemums, roses, and amaryllids.

BRIAND SPEECH AWARDS MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

School, North Attleboro, Mass.; fifth, Virginia Emery, East High School, Cleveland, O.; sixth, Frances Pettit, Catholic Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The purpose of the competition was to foster the sentiment of international good will and to bring about a study of what is known as "an example of French eloquence at its best" among the young people. The committee in charge of the competition describes the speech as a specimen of the "statesmanship of the post-war period interpreted by its leading exponent."

Speech Exalts Conciliation
Striking passages in the Briand speech were: "No more war! No more shall we resort to brutal and sanguinary methods of settling our disputes, even though differences between us still exist. Just as individual citizens take their difficulties to be settled by a magistrate, so shall we bring ours to be settled by pacific procedure."

"Away with rifles, machine guns, cannon! Clear the way for conciliation, arbitration, peace! Countries do not go down in history as great solely through the heroism of their sons on the battlefield or the victories that they gain there. It is a far greater tribute to their greatness if, faced with difficulties they can stand firm, be patient and appeal to right to safeguard their just interests."

The speech which was translated by the competitors was printed in French on folders and sent out to the schools and colleges. The work and discussion of it was carried on, as far as possible, the classes, and the best papers were sent in to the judges. From these the prize-winners were picked.

100,000 Worked on It
The committee is in charge of the competition has estimated that at least 100,000 students worked on the speech. The papers of 2576 students were submitted from 1654 schools and colleges, and were completed by more than 200 high-school and college instructors.

In each contest, high school and college, there were six prizes, as follows: first, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5; and sixth, \$2.50. Honorable mention was awarded, in addition, to about 40 college students and 50 high school pupils.

The final judges were Washington newspaper men, and were Louis Ludlow, president of the National Press Club; H. R. Baukhage of the Consolidated Press Association; and Frederick J. Haskin of the Haskin Information Service.

Joel Brenner, the second prize winner from the Boston Public Latin School, graduated from there this year. He received the Franklin medal for being one of the seven ranking pupils in the class. In the fall, although he is only 15 years old, he plans to enter Harvard.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY'S
LAND IS AUCTIONED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—A peculiarly interesting community settlement scheme in western Canada collapsed recently when the "Standfast Bible Students" holdings here were sold at auction to a syndicate which will develop them along different lines.

At one time the community consisted of 300 settlers, who pooled all their resources, and it promised to become a remarkable success. The British Columbia Government backed it with loans, but in the end the colony could not pay its way and the settlers deserted it.

In Checkered Shade

Vienna, City of Flowers, Decks Its Windows and Lamp Posts

Everywhere Gardens Bloom for the Passer-By, While
a Host of Municipal Workers Keeps This Loveliness Fresh and Growing

Special Correspondence
VIENNA
AUSTRIA'S capital is very proud of its flowers. It has been ever since its great liberal burgomaster, Karl Lueger (1897-1910), set earnestly to work to make the city famous for its flowers in the gardens, along the streets, and in window boxes.

During the war, the abundance of flowers everywhere had to give way to a meager display. Step by step, however, since the armistice, the new municipal government of the Socialists, or Social-Democrats, has been bringing the flowers back to their pre-war prominence. It is believed, for example, that more money was set aside in the budget last year than at any time during the last decade for the care of the gardens. The city has a large nursery garden within the city, and several reserve gardens from which it supplies the 3,000,000 plants needed for the 250 parks and for the small plots bordering the streets. This service alone requires the time of 400 to 500 workers.

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THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, Holland's leading Liberal daily paper, draws attention to the draft treaty for permanent peace, of which Professor Shotwell of Columbia University is the author, in an editorial called "The Locarno of America." This influential paper points out that although the treaty drawn up and explained by Professor Shotwell aims more especially at a Franco-American arrangement, it has by no means been designed exclusively with a view to France. For this reason it is desirable both for Dutch official circles and for the people in general to take due note of its contents.

The proposed treaty is called a counterpart of the pact of Locarno. The paper considers that the recommendations for the codification of international law and for the reduction of armaments ought to be completed by recommendations for the promotion of international economic relations.

Furthermore, it is held that Professor Shotwell ought to have emphatically stipulated that the disputes for which arbitration or submission to the World Court is obligatory include all disputes concerning the provisions relating to resort to war, and also disputes regarding the application of Article 3 of the proposed agreement. Under the Loudon-Bryan treaty, between the Netherlands and the United States which might be called a precursor of the Shotwell treaty, such disputes as have been subjected to compulsory arbitration cannot be submitted to the conciliation committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Radio-casting stations WTAD, Quincy, Ill., and KOW, Denver, Colo., have appeared before the Federal Radio Commission to defend their applications for changes in their wavelengths.

Station WTAD is applying for an increase in power from 250 to 500 watts on a frequency of 1270 kilocycles. Representatives of that station claim that they have the facilities of furnishing valuable agricultural programs to the farmers of the middle West, but can get no prominent speakers at present because of the low power under which they are compelled to operate.

Stations WGBF, Evansville, Ind.; KPMX, Northfield, Minn., and WCAL, Northfield, Minn., who are radio-casting on the frequency with Station

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& LICK**
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Est. 1899

tion WTAD were notified of the hearing, but did not appear to defend their wavelengths.

Station KOW, owned by the Oil-inger Broadcasting Corporation of Denver, Colo., sent representatives to defend their application for an increase in power from 250 watts to 1500 watts. The company testified that the increase was needed to advertise Denver to the rest of the country. Station WSB, Atlanta, Ga., sent affidavits opposing the increase. Stations WIAS, Burlington, La., and WTIC, Hartford, Conn., were notified of the hearing but did not send representatives.

Through its manager, H. J. Brennan, Station WJAS, Pittsburgh, owned by the Radio Supply House, appealed for exclusive use of the frequency 1110 kilocycles. Heretofore the station has been dividing time with Station KQV, also of Pittsburgh. Station KQV opposed the application and asked for permission to continue to divide time.

The first trade practice complaint involving radio recently came before the Federal Trade Commission. A complaint charging the Omaha Tanning Company and W. C. Kalash, Omaha, Neb., with making false statements over the radio in representation of the company's products has been made public by the commission.

**RISE OF CAPITAL
SHOWS PROGRESS**
Canberra, Australia's New
Chief City, Steadily Gives
Form to Sweeping Design

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—The expenditure yet to be carried out in connection with the Federal capital, Canberra, is very large, for the Parliament Buildings now existing are temporary; but already a sum of \$8,000,000 has been paid out. A Federal Capital Commission is carrying on the work of building the city, and providing forestry features for it.

The official buildings at the capital consist of the Parliament buildings, departmental buildings, five large hotels, various boarding houses, and dwellings for the Civil Service. Water, sewerage, electric lighting and power systems have all been fully installed.

Many private residences, two cathedrals and half a dozen churches have already been arranged for, and buildings at Canberra is likely to be brisk for years. All visitors to the capital admit that it is a charming city, with prospects of becoming one of the most beautiful in the world.

NEW DU PONT RAYON PLANT
RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 6.—The du Pont Rayon Company will appropriate \$4,000,000 for the construction of a new plant and improving its two existing plants near Nashville, Tenn. These additions will increase the production of the Nashville plants to over 1,250,000 pounds of rayon a month and will make Tennessee the largest manufacturer of rayon in the United States.

Knoxville Takes Option
At Lansing, Mich., marked improvements in the airport have been made. East and west runways have been built and a diagonal runway is under construction. Hangars were recently completed and water and gasoline made more accessible.

The Chamber of Commerce at Knoxville, Tenn., has taken an option on a field near Whittle Springs, and the City Council has

appointed a committee to recommend the location of a municipal airport. Members say they believe the necessary funds can be taken out of next year's budget. Chattanooga also is reported to be considering an airport.

Pallas, Tex., has purchased the 173 acres of Love Field and converted this air depot into a municipal field. The city already owned 53 acres adjoining the field, including Bachman's Lake, a body of water which experts say is sufficient to permit the landing or take-off of hydroplanes. The purchase price of \$432,000 for the new field includes a commitment for the spending of \$100,000 on improvements, including a great hangar large enough to house the largest of heavier than air machines. A two-story administration building and club house will be erected.

Cincinnati Plans Bond Issue
At San Antonio, Tex., land adjoining the municipal airport, Stinson Field, is being cleared to enlarge the facilities, especially for the landing of heavier than air machines. A survey for lighting the field.

Business men of Pueblo, Colo., have raised a fund to light the airport which is used by Government and private aircraft. It is a 30-acre tract at the southwestern edge of the city, which is reached by mail trucks in 10 minutes.

At Cincinnati a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for building a huge municipal airport has been recommended by the City Planning Commission as a part of its five-year program. The airport bonds were urged by Mayor Murray Seawood, who declared that the need for them is "imperative" if the city is to reap the benefit from the anticipated early development of commercial aviation.

Plans are progressing at Minneapolis toward the municipal acquisition and development of the Wold-Chamberlain Field, the largest in the northwest. There are several fields in the outskirts of Minneapolis.

Cleveland's airport has been the focus of the city's interest during the visits of Colonel Lindbergh and Ambassador Herrick. Four hangars are to be built before winter as a result in part of the increase in commercial flying projects.

Dayton on Mail Line
Bowman Field at Louisville, Ky., is being put into shape for the new air mail line to Cleveland. The field is only six miles from the downtown post office and has been used by the Government, following the presentation by A. G. Bowman, who raised the money and bought the 525 acres.

**Airfields Multiplying in West;
Cities Provide Funds for Work**
Kansas City and Pine Bluff Open New Fields, Oklahoma
City, San Antonio, Pueblo and Lansing Improve
Theirs, Dallas and Louisville Acquire Land

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (Special)—Aviation fields are multiplying throughout the middle West and South as a direct result of the impetus given by the various transatlantic flights, the National Reliability Tour, and the pronouncement of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that many more landing places are needed.

St. Louis, anxious to maintain the prestige which Lindbergh has brought to it, is considering the erection of a downtown airport and the purchase of the Lambert-St. Louis flying field at Bridgeton.

Kansas City is completing its new airport five minutes from the post office. It consists of 650 acres in a bend of the Missouri River. It is protected on three sides by the river against obstructions to landing planes. Its use will save 45 minutes from the time required to get to the airport now used by the post office.

**Dinner Cloths, 72 x 90
\$39.00**
The cloth is inset with a deep band of Linen Tuscany Lace, frame made—especially for the individual cloth, no seaming. Larger sizes up to 4 yards long, proportionately priced. A truly marvelous value!

Cut and Venetian Art Needlework
A very large selection of every type of decorative linen, finished with filet lace. All sizes, from the tiny finger bowl doily to the impressive banquet cloth with its matching napkins. Prices vary according to size, of course, but they are all remarkably low.

**Altogether an Occasion Not Likely
To Be Duplicated**

DECORATIVE LINENS—FOURTH FLOOR

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Detroit Drafts Program
At Detroit, the City Council has appointed an airport committee, which is drafting a comprehensive program of landing field installations. A temporary flying field has been provided at Zachariah Chandler Park, nearer to the center of the city than some of those previously used. Recommendations are made for several other flying fields of this type as well as for a municipal airport about seven miles from the center of town.

Satisfaction is being taken by Pine Bluff, Ark., in the recent completion and dedication of its new 100-acre landing field. It is about two miles from the center of Pine Bluff and was praised by aviators on the Ford reliability tour as being one of the best airports in the South. It cost \$45,000.

Ten thousand dollars in bonds have been voted by Oklahoma City, Okla., for the improvement of the city aviation field. The improvements involve a lighting system, work on an east-west runway, and preparations for night as well as day flying. In the State there are 40 airplane landing fields, classed as municipal, intermediate, commercial and army.

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Linens of that exquisitely beautiful quality and appearance hostesses save for their most important entertaining. The linen itself is woven with rare perfection, and all needlework is hand done. Of particular interest:

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The cloth is inset with a deep band of Linen Tuscany Lace, frame made—especially for the individual cloth, no seaming. Larger sizes up to 4 yards long, proportionately priced. A truly marvelous value!

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DECORATIVE LINENS—FOURTH FLOOR

School Radio Programs Found to Furnish Incentive for Study

Lecturers at Harvard Summer School Set Forth Value of Plays and Speeches Prepared for Radiocasting by Pupils in Grade Schools

Radiocasting in the public schools will furnish the incentive necessary for the development of better speech habits among school children, John Merrill of the Francis W. Parker School of Chicago told the 400 delegates at the summer convention of New England Teachers of English held in the New Fogg Museum building, Harvard, yesterday.

"A genuine, impelling desire to communicate with proper diction and pronunciation must be established; the rest will be comparatively easy," he said. "I cannot imagine a greater incentive for clear enunciation, careful pronunciation and a beauty of speech than the knowledge that one is broadcasting a message, or a work of art to a radio audience—an audience so huge in its proportions that it almost overwhelms one when he thinks of its size and potential force."

"Iran Keith, who has had considerable experience on the professional stage and in the movies, told me that when he made his first broadcast of some scenes from Shakespeare, he was more conscious of responsibility than he had ever been when facing a camera or acting to a crowded theater."

Class Presents Playlet
"The influence of the radio is incalculable. Without doubt it is setting the standards of pronunciation and speech here in America, just as the French state here for years established a criterion in France for the French tongue. As a motivation for better speech and more accurate pronunciation among high school students, nothing could serve as a more stimulating motive than the knowledge that well-prepared, worthwhile short plays—brief units from the great drama—will be broadcast during school hours for the enjoyment of other young people."

Mr. Merrill's class of high school students in the Harvard dramatization course presented Edna St. Vincent Millay's one-act play "Aria da Capo" without costumes and as though they were radiocasting the play over the air. One of the students took the imaginary announcer's post and interpolated explanations of the actions in the drama which would be necessary to the unseen audience of radio fans. The play was intended to demonstrate the possibilities of giving drama on the radio, and using it as a device for the school room to awaken the interest of students.

Mr. Merrill has been conducting a dramatization course in Prof. Charles Thomas' department in the summer school. He teaches a group of high school students how to act their parts in a play while a class of 30 or 35 regular summer school students watch the process, meeting on the following day to go through the same performance as the high school students. Most of the regular students in the observing class are teachers of drama.

Used in New Jersey
Miss Evelyn E. Rix of the Central Grammar School of Ridgewood, New Jersey, addressed the convention on "The Use of Radio as a Device in the Teaching of English."

"However we may feel as to the amount of reading likely to be done in the future," she said, "it is well nigh indisputable that with the ever widening influence of radio, oral expression of thought will come into greater prominence than ever before. It is worthy of note that

addresses of their forebears, came over from their own settlements, rather than the Cape to supply a note without which a resume of Provincetown history could not be quite complete. The Sunning Club of Provincetown elected to have its annual bazaar a triumphantly huge birthday cake with 200 candles.

"Skag Jack," famed more than locally as a figure in Provincetown life, had mounted his own fishing dory a truck. Walter Smith, vice of the town clerk in the United States and now retired here from his more exacting duties, made his public appearance on a float, ringing the handbell that has summoned several generations of townsfolk to hear the news of the hour.

Artists Follow Tradition
Artists had a float of their own, typically smocked, typically tanned, shanters, typically bright and festive. The Nauticus Club presented a scene of Colonial charm with Goodwife Loring seated at her old fashioned spinning industriously before a fireplace.

When the parade had passed in review various speakers greeted the townsfolk from a stand erected in Ryder Street. John C. Hull, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, proffered the greetings of Governor Fuller and cited the pride of the Commonwealth in the chief executive's recent action in behalf of law and order.

"We are," he said, "prouder now of Massachusetts than ever before. We may well say now 'Massachusetts, there she speaks.' She has one law for rich and poor, one law for high and for low, one law for conservative and for radical, and we know now that Massachusetts has a government of laws and not of men. For this we are proud to commend our Governor."

David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, spoke of the need of re-considering and reviving the fundamental beliefs of our early ancestors. He said that today the United States happily offered equality of opportunity, justice and freedom. Vice-Admiral Ashley H. Robertson and Congressman Charles I. Gifford (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, spoke briefly.

in Boston, New York and Chicago generally were free from provincialisms or corruptions of English, and suggested that if the radio is to be made the agency for standardizing language in America, it could do so effectively by requiring the same standards of all who speak over the radio that it now requires of its announcers.

FISHERIES SOCIETY TO VISIT HATCHERY

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—The annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society will be held here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The program, made public by John W. Tiltcomb, superintendent of fisheries and game and president of the organization, includes 24 papers on various phases of the general subject.

The delegates will visit the Burlington state fish hatchery Wednesday. That evening members of the American Fisheries Society and the international association will be guests of the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game at a dinner.

Just as Many in the Rear

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License No. 25 Made Symbol for Better Roads in Nation

C. H. Davis, National Highways Association, Has That Plate From Every State and Canada

License number "25" has become the symbol for better highways, a passport for a chief executive of the National Highways Association, Every State in the American Union, every territory and dependency, and every Province of Canada and New Zealand has awarded to Charles Henry Davis the license number 25 to decorate and identify his car.

The demand for "Good Roads Everywhere" and for a national highway system maintained by the Federal Government throughout the extensive domains of the United States and Canada, has been carried into every community of the country by the unique car of Mr. Davis, clad in his armor of 71 license plates, all bearing the conspicuous number "25."

Good Roads vs. Good Schools

"The Roosevelt Country Life Commission," he says, "found a universal demand for good schools and good roads. But this was putting the cart before the horse. Without good roads first there could be no good schools. It has always been and is, impossible for good schools to exist where there are impassable highways. I was passing through Ohio at one time and found roads so impassable that children were forced to miss school for days at a time when it rained."

Better roads, says Mr. Davis, mean better industries, less freight congestion, more literacy, more travel in America, lower cost of farm products and a greater brotherhood of the American people. "They mean, social, moral, commercial, industrial, educational and personal benefits."

Mr. Davis even goes so far as to connect up the highway problem with crime and poverty. "Illiteracy," he suggests, "makes poverty and crime. Why not our less fortunate brothers in the building of good roads everywhere and give them brawn, brain and heart while preventing more crime in the future by insuring our children education. Road work can also be used to give employment to the great numbers who are out of work. This too will prevent crime."

State highways, Mr. Davis points out, had a beneficial influence in connecting up the small county and township roads into a complete system. Then later the State, national highways should do the same for the Nation.

Direct Benefit to Farmer
"By good roads," Mr. Davis says, "the farmer will get what he needs and what he wants. He cannot get this by any form of Federal aid. If he permits himself to be deceived by the State, his money going into politics, graft, and corruption, and he will continue to wait in the mud for roads so vital to his well-being."

Under the plan which the National

Highways Association is advocating, the Federal Government would bear the expense of the great highway systems, and the people of the nine thickly settled and wealthy eastern states would bear one-half of the expense, thus putting the cost, Mr. Davis says, on those who will benefit most.

"The House of Seven Chimneys," overlooking the Bass River in South Yarmouth, Mass., is Mr. Davis' summer home. He spends much of his time in Washington, headquarters of the National Highway Association, and lives in Cambridge, Mass., in the winter. His "House of Seven Chimneys" is as unique as his license-clad car. It is constructed from three houses and one barn, rebuilt into a circle of windows, having 17 front doors and 217 windows. The studio room of the house has unplastered, unpainted walls and ceilings, but the room is filled with art treasures.

Mr. Davis is a member of more than 100 clubs, and is prominent in many organizations, including railroad companies, coal and coke companies, and engineering concerns. He graduated from Columbia University, New York, in 1887.

GERMAN AIRMEN SOON TO START ATLANTIC FLIGHT
By Wireless
BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Cornelius Edgard and Johann Ristice, the two German airmen who have established a new world's record by performing a non-stop flight of more than 52 hours, are ready to "hop off" for the United States at the beginning of next week. At present their machine is being overhauled most carefully, as is necessary between two such strenuous flights.

They will have wireless apparatus, a rubber boat and even a razor on board, for as they declared, shaving is not only a pleasant change of occupation during a long flight but they also want to land in the United States "spick and span."

The tanks can hold 3000 kilograms of gasoline and the consumption of the engine being 30 kilograms per hour.

"PILGRIMS" ARE SEEN AGAIN IN PLYMOUTH
PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—The first of the annual rite held this year on Burial Hill recalling the Pilgrim days of 300 years ago were watched yesterday by hundreds of visitors. They are held once each week in August, and are an outcome of the tercentenary celebration here six years ago.

A band of citizens, dressed in the costumes of the Pilgrims and striding to the sober beat of a drum, made their way through Leyden Street, the first street in the town, and through the Town Square to Burial Hill, where a service was held. The people who take part in the rite are usually direct descendants from the Pilgrim settlers. The ceremony is presented under the direction of the

Massachusetts Utilities Department Is One of Most Complete

THE many and varied ways by which the state government serves the citizens of Massachusetts form the subject of a series of articles appearing intermittently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They present an intimate picture of just how the governmental machinery on Beacon Hill functions and how its principal executives operate in the working whole. Particular attention is given to the services which the government renders to the people of the State. Of incidental interest to this series of articles, the Nonpartisan National Civic Federation has just announced its plans for the formation, throughout the United States, of committees on "practical citizenship," in preparation for the national, state, and local elections next year.

brought excessive dividends to the stockholders, a drive that caused a large number of good and honest companies voluntarily to reduce their rates. Hitherto the commissioners had no authority to order revisions unless a case was brought before them upon a petition of customers or a municipality setting forth a complaint against the rates or a protest against proposed increases.

Gas and electric rates constitute the biggest problem before the department today. This State has always gone on the proposition that a utility was entitled to a fair return on the amount of capital honestly and prudently invested, an economic theory that if the return on capital is not sufficient to render the securities of a corporation easily marketable it should be permitted to add to its charges to the public enough to keep its securities at about par. Upon that theory, the department has always passed on rate increases or reductions.

But the United States Supreme Court has said in rulings on cases in other states that for the purposes of rate fixing there should be a basis a fair valuation of the property, including a consideration of what the reproduction cost would be, less its observed depreciation. Here is an issue soon to come to a head in Massachusetts through the action of a lighting company in appealing to the Federal Court from a decision of the commissioners. They took for a rate basis the company's capital of \$7,000,000, while the company contends that the reproduction value of its plant, fixed at \$18,000,000, is the basis upon which the consumers should be charged to pay a fair return.

Rail Facilities Inspected
Still in the air are some phases of the regulation of motorbuses. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that the department has jurisdiction over buses on interstate routes, with terminals in and outside this State. Bus interests have challenged the right of the department to impose restrictions on stops in given areas, holding that such regulations are tantamount to imprisoning passengers in buses in that the department has no constitutional right to do otherwise than to grant

Exercise New Authority
A new power has been vested with the commissioners to institute proceedings against utilities when in their judgment rates should be brought down. This law was enacted by the last Legislature, following Governor's Fernald's crusade against the lighting companies, his contention that consumers in many cases were compelled to pay prices which

FRUIT GROWERS ASK SEASONAL TARIFF
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—A seasonal tariff to protect British Columbia fruit growers from importations of United States fruits was advocated by British Columbia fruit men before officials of the Federal Tariff Commission here. They argued that as American fruit ripens earlier than British Columbia fruit the tariff should vary with the seasons. It is in this way could the local market be preserved for the local growers, it was stated.

KENTUCKY AND OHIO HAVE NEW DRY PLAN
LOUISVILLE, Ky., (Special Correspondence)—W. O. Mays and W. H. Walker, prohibition administrators respectively for Kentucky and Ohio, have agreed on a method of co-ordination whereby it is hoped to stamp out whiskey-running between Newport and Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., across the river.

Highways Association is advocating, the Federal Government would bear the expense of the great highway systems, and the people of the nine thickly settled and wealthy eastern states would bear one-half of the expense, thus putting the cost, Mr. Davis says, on those who will benefit most.

"The House of Seven Chimneys," overlooking the Bass River in South Yarmouth, Mass., is Mr. Davis' summer home. He spends much of his time in Washington, headquarters of the National Highway Association, and lives in Cambridge, Mass., in the winter. His "House of Seven Chimneys" is as unique as his license-clad car. It is constructed from three houses and one barn, rebuilt into a circle of windows, having 17 front doors and 217 windows. The studio room of the house has unplastered, unpainted walls and ceilings, but the room is filled with art treasures.

Mr. Davis is a member of more than 100 clubs, and is prominent in many organizations, including railroad companies, coal and coke companies, and engineering concerns. He graduated from Columbia University, New York, in 1887.

GERMAN AIRMEN SOON TO START ATLANTIC FLIGHT

By Wireless
BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Cornelius Edgard and Johann Ristice, the two German airmen who have established a new world's record by performing a non-stop flight of more than 52 hours, are ready to "hop off" for the United States at the beginning of next week. At present their machine is being overhauled most carefully, as is necessary between two such strenuous flights.

They will have wireless apparatus, a rubber boat and even a razor on board, for as they declared, shaving is not only a pleasant change of occupation during a long flight but they also want to land in the United States "spick and span."

The tanks can hold 3000 kilograms of gasoline and the consumption of the engine being 30 kilograms per hour.

"PILGRIMS" ARE SEEN AGAIN IN PLYMOUTH
PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—The first of the annual rite held this year on Burial Hill recalling the Pilgrim days of 300 years ago were watched yesterday by hundreds of visitors. They are held once each week in August, and are an outcome of the tercentenary celebration here six years ago.

A band of citizens, dressed in the costumes of the Pilgrims and striding to the sober beat of a drum, made their way through Leyden Street, the first street in the town, and through the Town Square to Burial Hill, where a service was held. The people who take part in the rite are usually direct descendants from the Pilgrim settlers. The ceremony is presented under the direction of the

Massachusetts Utilities Department Is One of Most Complete

THE many and varied ways by which the state government serves the citizens of Massachusetts form the subject of a series of articles appearing intermittently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They present an intimate picture of just how the governmental machinery on Beacon Hill functions and how its principal executives operate in the working whole. Particular attention is given to the services which the government renders to the people of the State. Of incidental interest to this series of articles, the Nonpartisan National Civic Federation has just announced its plans for the formation, throughout the United States, of committees on "practical citizenship," in preparation for the national, state, and local elections next year.

brought excessive dividends to the stockholders, a drive that caused a large number of good and honest companies voluntarily to reduce their rates. Hitherto the commissioners had no authority to order revisions unless a case was brought before them upon a petition of customers or a municipality setting forth a complaint against the rates or a protest against proposed increases.

Gas and electric rates constitute the biggest problem before the department today. This State has always gone on the proposition that a utility was entitled to a fair return on the amount of capital honestly and prudently invested, an economic theory that if the return on capital is not sufficient to render the securities of a corporation easily marketable it should be permitted to add to its charges to the public enough to keep its securities at about par. Upon that theory, the department has always passed on rate increases or reductions.

But the United States Supreme Court has said in rulings on cases in other states that for the purposes of rate fixing there should be a basis a fair valuation of the property, including a consideration of what the reproduction cost would be, less its observed depreciation. Here is an issue soon to come to a head in Massachusetts through the action of a lighting company in appealing to the Federal Court from a decision of the commissioners. They took for a rate basis the company's capital of \$7,000,000, while the company contends that the reproduction value of its plant, fixed at \$18,000,000, is the basis upon which the consumers should be charged to pay a fair return.

Rail Facilities Inspected
Still in the air are some phases of the regulation of motorbuses. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that the department has jurisdiction over buses on interstate routes, with terminals in and outside this State. Bus interests have challenged the right of the department to impose restrictions on stops in given areas, holding that such regulations are tantamount to imprisoning passengers in buses in that the department has no constitutional right to do otherwise than to grant

Appearance of Many Wild Swans Off Coast Is Studied by State

Reports Say They Are Whistlers Escaped From Preserve—Black Ducks Plentiful—Wrens Nest in Overall—Woodpecker Taps Tin

Although many reports received by him have asserted that the large number of swans recently seen about Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod must be whistling swans escaped from the game preserve at No Man's Land, Edward Howe Forbush, director of the division of ornithology for the State Department of Agriculture, said today he had been unable to corroborate the story though he is still investigating.

Black ducks, he said, would probably be especially numerous this fall as will the other species of ducks which have recently been so lacking of water.

Apparently more than the usual number of herring gulls have summered in southern New England, Mr. Forbush said, the number of these birds now about Martha's Vineyard having reached fully 200. Late in the month a large white gull, believed to be a Glaucous gull, was seen on Cape Cod and some ring-billed gulls have appeared on Martha's Vineyard.

It would seem that the summer is an excellent time for curious behavior among birds to show most conspicuously. Mr. Forbush said an unusual number of items concerning odd and unusual activities among a great variety of birds had been sent in to him. In special he mentioned the report of an observer who saw an all but unheard of instance of a nighthawk feeding on the ground. It may, he said, happen occasionally but few observers have been known actually to note the act.

Young Meadowlarks Found Safe
An observer reported passing near a field of alfalfa and seeing a meadowlark lying on in considerable agitation over one of the alfalfa "tumbles." When the "tumble" was turned over a nest was found under it containing two young birds, who fluttered away after all the moving, rubbing, tumbling and other operations incident to the working and curing of the hay.

A red-headed woodpecker was discovered by another observer, apparently attempting to drill a hole in a tin conductor on a veranda at Annapolis, Md. Possibly, Mr. Forbush points out, the bird was merely drumming on the tin to amuse itself. On June 30 a Connecticut observer took a young flicker which had evidently fallen out of its nest, having been brought to him by some child. The bird was fed until it was given its liberty 17 days later, but it proved to have become so extremely fond of its foster parents that it comes now whenever it is called and often when it is not. During storms it invariably begs to be taken in. This, Mr. Forbush points out, is in striking contrast to the

attitude of young robins brought up in a similar way, which in no instance permitted recapture or evaded anything but the most detached interest in their benefactors.

A photograph has been received at the ornithological office of a song-sparrow's nest containing nine eggs. The photograph was made about 1910. When the nest was located by its observer on a river bank it seemed to be about 12 feet above the ordinary summer level of the water. Another nest was found 30 feet away and only about six feet above the water level. When both nests were complete an egg was found in the higher nest but none in the lower. The next day there were three eggs in the upper nest. The nest was now watched each day and apparently both birds were sharing one nest and the other was completely deserted.

A bridge tender in Vancouver reports having hung an extra pair of overalls in a shed, and two days later, when he went to fetch them, he found a wren's nest in one of the pockets. He is a patient man and is now waiting, he says, for the small wren to outgrow his overalls. Mr. Forbush says he does not consider the report an exaggeration for he has seen photographs of two similar instances, one nest having been in a clothespin bag hung up on a house, the other in the pocket of a coat.

Other observers report variously a robin's nest made of pieces of grey lichen which was found on a New England rock but which has rarely if ever been noted as material for the making of birds' nests before. A woman in New Brunswick, surprised at the sudden advent into her sitting room by way of the fireplace chimney of a large bird, merely phoned one of the good friends of the division that the bird was a duck. The "duck" proved to be a golden-eye or whistler, and while the species commonly nests in hollow trees, has never been known to raise young in a chimney.

Among the activities of bird banders noted is a report that William P. Wharten of Groton, Mass., banded 410 birds, of 20 species, at Summerville, S. C.; Charles B. Floyd, during his vacation spent at Chatham, banded 468 birds, 493 of which were roseate and the rest common terns. Mr. Floyd reports that the terns have had their best season in years on Tern island.

SCHOOL TO SHOW FILMS IN CLASS

Two Machines Will Be Installed in New Connecticut Building

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (Special)—Two motion picture machines will be part of the equipment of the new Bedford Junior High School in Westport, Conn., when the school opens in September. R. M. Laffer, superintendent of schools, says that he tried the method when he held the same post at Perth Amboy, N. J., and found that his experiment helped class work in the schools and the grades of the students showed great improvement.

"The showing of pictures whenever possible," says Mr. Laffer, "often clears up little points that bother so many students and make examinations relatively clear sailing. There are many details, unimportant in themselves, which would take too long to explain in the classroom and are not essential to the course, but which nevertheless bother students who may not ask about them specifically. These minor points assume a greater magnitude the longer the students think of them and sometimes the unanswered questions interfere with what they already know when it comes to tests."

"Also, by the association of ideas, they are enabled to retain other necessary knowledge if they can retain a visual image of a certain phase of the subject that they have seen projected on the screen. It opens up another avenue of learning, aside from the auditory one which they get in the regular classroom work."

The subjects which will be aided by the pictures are the following: Social sciences, which embraces geography and history and history. Films from Yale University, showing various scenes from American history, may be obtained on loan. The machines may be used for benefit entertainments and in school activities when the faculty approves.

20 Kinds of Apples Grown on One Tree
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (Special)—A single apple tree on which are growing about 20 kinds of apple is in the possession of Senator Wilbur A. Brothwell of Chester, Conn. The tree, which stands near the porch of the Senator's home has been grafted and re-grafted until a rare assortment has been produced.

Among the varieties which the Senator mentions are Roxbury russets, golden russets, Baldwins, regular greenings, Rhode Island greenings, Peck's pears, golden sweets, red astrachs, German beaus, pumpkin seeds, northern spies, and others.

This tree, together with the Senator's Constitutional Oak, appears in a picture which he has presented to the state library. The oak, one of 187 trees which he presented to the delegates to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention held in Hartford in 1902, to be planted in the places from which the delegates came, in commemoration of the convention. They were received from the United States Forestry Department through the courtesy of United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley.

The State Library is endeavoring to locate as many of these trees in the State as possible and already has received replies to inquiries from about 30 places.

Income Over \$100,000
Members of the commission believe the Massachusetts system is as good as that of any other state and better than in many of them. In some states the utilities boards are elected. Through the western states there is more municipal, less state, control. No state has any phase of regulations that is not found here.

All five of the Massachusetts officials are members of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, which has headquarters in Washington. Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are identified with it. Commissioner Wells, now first vice-president, is slated to become president of the association next year. The other Massachusetts men are on important committees of the association.

Such is a picture of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. Some 60 persons are employed in it. Gross expenses of the department last year totaled \$211,657.34. Revenue and income amounted to \$119,702.59, leaving the net expenses at \$91,954.75.

Connecticut Humane Society Reports Gain in Activities

Merger With New Haven S. P. C. A. Now in Effect—
Fund to Be Used for Humane Education—791
Families on Active Visiting List

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (Special)—A substantial gain in accomplishments during the last six months is shown in the report of the Connecticut Humane Society, which also reveals a recent change of the New Haven Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the Connecticut Humane Society.

The combination of the two societies was made effective by the election of Charles A. Goodwin as president; Francis R. Cooley, treasurer, and Mrs. W. B. Williams, secretary.

The New Haven society was incorporated in 1880 about 10 years after the Connecticut Humane Society was granted a charter.

Commenting on the merger, H. Clay Preston, general manager, stated that it was agreed between the two societies that the income from the invested funds of the New Haven society would be used for humane education purposes only.

He reported that 273 additional families, an increase of about 25 per

cent, involving the welfare of 314 children, were taken under supervision, making a total of 791 families on the active visiting list. He also stated that 688 investigations were conducted for the better protection of animals, during the six months period, and that 769 persons received advice regarding the care of animals.

He said that 506 animals were fed or sheltered; 245 animals relieved from labor; 279 horses or mules benefited by changes in shoes, harness and other working conditions; and 151 small animals in the highways were taken care of; 38 dogs and 25 cats either placed in homes or returned to their owners.

Agent traveling now the district, he continued, examined 1467 horses, 3722 crates of live poultry, 1509 head of live stock. They ordered 111 horses blanketed; shoes for 231 horses or mules; harness adjustments for 288 others. They made visits to 399 stables; 27 pet animal stores; 290 markets, and seven carnivals.

MANY STUDENTS SEEKING WORK

102 Men in Technology Summer School Earn Total of \$10,337

Applications for work have been filed during June and July by 287 men from among the 1500 students who make up the summer school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to P. M. Aborn, secretary of the Undergraduate Employment Bureau.

The positions filed by these men vary from bellhop to appraisal work in factories, and the percentage of unsatisfactory reports as to their ability to fulfill the posts is practically nil.

"During the last year," said Mr. Aborn, "which ends for us on May 31, out of the 390 men we placed, only three were reported as being unsatisfactory."

"During June and July we have been able to place 102 men, who earned \$10,337.27. Among the activities they are engaged in are running errands for an antique shop, acting as sight-seeing 'barkers' or lecturers, riding masters at a summer camp, fillers at gasoline stations, car companions who must drive a car, mail a boat and play tennis, as easily as they can compute figures, chauffeurs and general workers, reception chiefs in restaurants, part time draughtsmen for engineering firms, elevator operators and even detectives.

There are many more but these are some of the more striking jobs. All the men that apply have a real desire to work.

"When a man comes for a job we naturally take stock of what he has to offer in the way of services and make a record of it on a card index. Then I go out and solicit firms, make personal calls, write letters and do a little newspaper advertising in other words try to sell the men's services."

"In the last academic year we had about 2600 students at the school, out of these 697 filed applications for work. We succeeded in placing 300 whose combined earnings were in the neighborhood of \$40,000. A fair example of what we are able to do was illustrated in the case of the five members of the hockey team who needed some work a short time ago. We got them jobs unloading a car of coal at Sullivan Square. They did it and earned the money they needed."

3400 TRAVELERS AIDED BY BOSTON SOCIETY

More than 3400 travelers were assisted last month by the Travelers' Aid Society of Boston. Of these 370 were little children and 218 were immigrants. Miss Marjory C. Warren, assistant case supervisor for the society, was in charge of the position of general secretary. She succeeds Miss Olive Jaques, who occupied the position for 10 years and has gone to the Children's Aid Society of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Warren has done two years of graduate work at Simmons College School for Social Workers, after which she served as district secretary of the Family Welfare Society of Boston. She then became director of the Louisville School of Social Work, returning in 1924 to the Boston Family Welfare Society as assistant case supervisor.

DEMOCRATIC OUTING HAS VARIED EVENTS

Several hundred Massachusetts Democrats left Boston this afternoon to attend the annual outing and clam bake of the Democratic State Committee at Birchboro, Haverhill. Charles H. McGinnis, chairman of the state committee, had completed all arrangements for the outing and games which will precede the clam bake and the speaking later this afternoon and early this evening. William A. Oldfield (D.), Representative from Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee; Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, formerly Governor of Wyoming; Eugene N. Foss, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, are among the speakers at the clam bake.

PILOT TO TAKE TRIP

Among the passengers going out to Liverpool today on the Leyland Line steamer Devonian, were Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Upson of Boston. Captain Martin is a Boston pilot and although he has often piloted the Devonian up the bay, it will be the first time that he has gone "deep water" in the vessel. Other passengers included Mrs. E. C. Upson of Malden, Prof. M. C. Storer, British agriculturist; Miss Janet Stewart of Winchester, Mrs. D. M. Lovell and Miss Barbara Lovell of Newton.

GASOLINE DEALERS CUT AND RECUT PRICE

Rates Drop to 12 Cents When "War" Starts in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—A gasoline war in this city has resulted in the cutting of prices by various dealers to such an extent that in some instances, by the use of courtesy cards which give a discount, gasoline can be purchased for 12 cents per gallon.

The price reduction was started by a dealer who desired to increase his business but has resulted in other dealers following suit and the man who declared the "war" is ready to declare peace.

Various stations which have cut gasoline prices are reducing the cost of high grade oils. One of the biggest gasoline dealers yesterday was selling gasoline for 13 cents and high test gasoline for 15 cents.

A few dealers on Jackson Street refused to have their pumps refilled, contending that a South Broadway dealer was selling the same gasoline at a price lower than the wholesale price they were paying.

A South Broadway dealer reduced a standard gasoline to 15 cents and, when other dealers issued discount cards, but instead of allowing two cents discount he allowed three cents making the net price 12 cents per gallon.

WORCESTER-LOWELL BUS LINE GETS PERMIT

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—Transportation by bus between Lowell and Worcester will be started on Monday, Aug. 15, the Boston & Maine Transportation Company announced. Notification has been received from the state department of public utilities that a license had been granted.

The running time will be two hours and 15 minutes. Buses will leave Lowell for Worcester at 7:10 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Buses will leave Worcester for Lowell at 7:30 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 5:45 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

LOWELL LEGION PLANS HONOR FOR MRS. ROGERS

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—A testimonial for Mrs. Edna Rogers, Representative in Congress, to take place in the fall, is being planned by Lowell Post of the American Legion. It is to be in recognition of her work in connection with the advancement of aviation and for her efforts in procuring an airport in Lowell.

Preliminary plans have already been made for the testimonial and it has been announced that one of the transatlantic fliers will be a guest and the principal speaker.

AWARD IN LAW WON BY STATE PATROLMAN

Corp. Everett I. Flanders of the State Police Patrol today was notified by Gleason L. Archer, Dean of the Suffolk Law School, that he has been awarded the Archer Scholarship for the year 1926-27 for maintaining the second highest general average in his class during the sophomore year.

Dean Archer wrote: "Please accept my sincere congratulations and thank you for your success. To have thus distinguished yourself in so large a class is an achievement of which you should feel proud."

WORSTED PLANT TO MOVE

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—The Royal Worsted Company of this city has been taken over by a group of local interests, who will move the equipment of this French spinning plant to new quarters in the Lawrence Manufacturing Company yard, install additional machinery, including automatic worsted looms, and take up the manufacture of worsted goods. The new plant will employ about 150 hands.

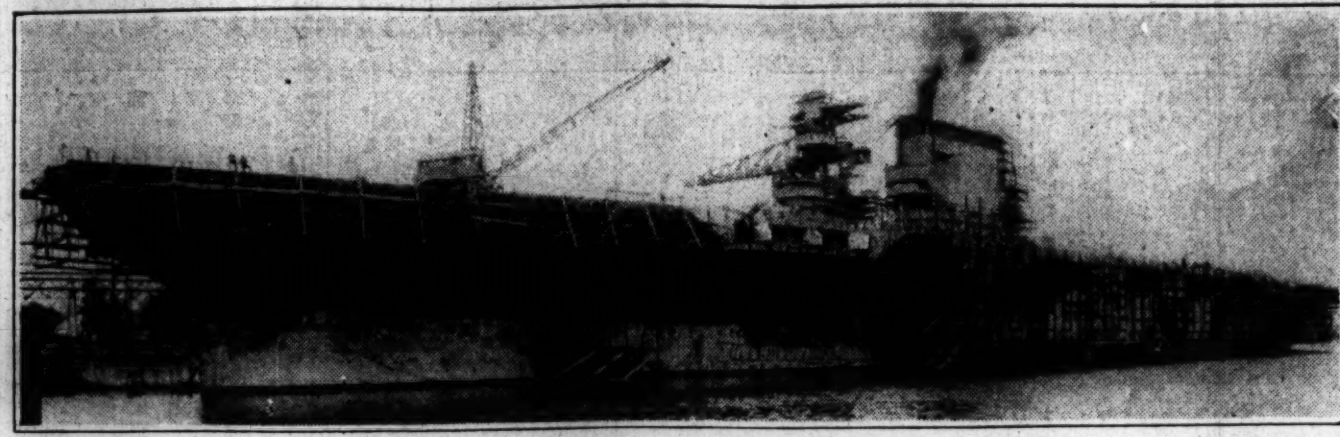
WILL HANDLE SEAFOODS

The General Seafoods Corporation of Gloucester has been organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Clarence Richmond, M. Eleanor Goodwin and Horatio Alden. It is announced today. The corporation has a capital of \$3,000,000 in 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par and 30,000 shares of common stock of no-par value.

THREAD MILL TO MAKE RAYON

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 6—It is understood that No. 3 Mill of J. & P. Coates, Inc., thread, is to be converted into a rayon mill. The thread plant will close tonight for 18 days. In the period of closure will be taken and rearrangement of some machinery made. No. 3 Mill, employing 900, will be closed indefinitely.

This Ship Has Deck Like Hockey Field



UNITED STATES SHIP LEXINGTON ON WAYS
When Completed, This Unique Craft Will Carry 106 Airplanes, and With Full Equipment for Housing and Launching Them. The Deck is 900 Feet Long, and Elevators Rising Flush From Between Decks Place the Airplanes in Position to Take Off. Automatic Devices Bring Them to Stop When Landing. Every Comfort for Officers and Crew.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET AT STAR ISLAND

Series of Lectures Will Be Given First Week

STAR ISLAND, N. H., Aug. 6 (Special)—The Rev. John Reid, pastor of the South Church at Peabody, Mass., acting in his capacity as president, opened the Twelfth Annual Congregational Conference here this morning. He has announced a full program for the ensuing two weeks.

In addition to the regular church services and a series of lectures by Prof. William H. Wood of the department of Biblical literature and history of Dartmouth College will be given the first week. The Rev. Charles Lyndner Storr, a missionary in Peking Province, China, who has recently arrived in this country, will discuss the Chinese situation. Prof. Irving F. Wood of Smith College and the Rev. Charles N. Davis of Sanborn, N. H., will also speak the coming week.

The second week will have five ministers conducting services, lectures and conferences. There will also be one or more recitals by Miss Mabel Parkes Friewell, soprano soloist at the Needham, Mass., church as an added feature.

The officers of the conference are president, the Rev. John Reid, Peabody, Mass.; vice-presidents, Prof. Irving F. Wood of Northampton, Mass., Prof. Henry H. Twiss of New Haven, and the Rev. W. K. Bloom of Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, Mrs. Eleanor B. Gulick, Wellesley, Mass.; recording secretary, Miss Barbara Black, Hartford; treasurer, C. W. M. Blanchard, South Natick, Mass.

MARKED GAIN SHOWN IN SHOE INDUSTRY

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—Eighteen shoe manufacturing plants requested overtime permits to be allowed to operate this forenoon. This is the largest number of permits requested this season. Production and employment figures in the shoe industry have continued to ascend this week and a greater optimism pervades than for a long period.

Cutting and stitching departments are particularly busy, while lasting, making, finishing and packing rooms are varying degrees of activity, but all make good comparison with other years. Cut sole and leather concerns, which are allied with the shoe industry, are also busy.

RUTLAND, VT. PLANS AIRPORT

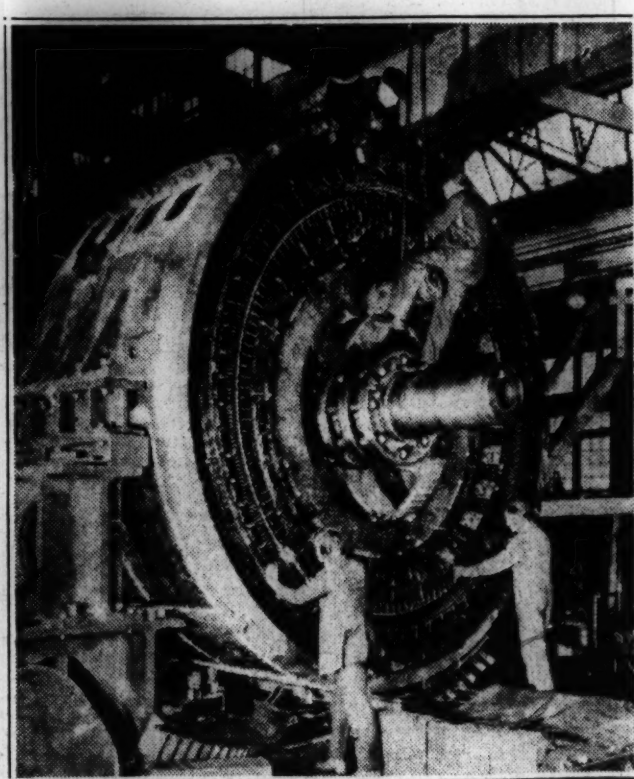
RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 6 (Special)—George W. Peck 3d is chairman of the new airport committee appointed by the Rutland Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed to establish a temporary landing field as soon as possible and later to lay out a permanent field, with hangars and regulation equipment. Mr. Peck made a special study of airplanes and air navigation while in college and is an enthusiastic follower of aviation.

The committee will co-operate with the airfield committee.

WESTFIELD GRANTS BUS PERMIT

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3 (Special)—The City Council last night granted permission to the Connecticut Valley Coach Company to operate buses through Westfield. Only one dissenting vote was cast. The coach company will operate a line from Springfield to Brattleboro, Vt., through this city.

Power of 22,500 Horses in This



ONE OF LEXINGTON'S POWER UNITS
Eight of These 15-Foot Motors Are Being Built by the General Electric Company for the Airplane Carrier Lexington, Now Nearing Completion at the Fore River Yard in Quincy.

New Airplane Carrier Lexington Due for Her Trial in Six Months

Now Building at Fore River—Will House 106 Planes—
Flying Deck 900 Feet Long—Has Rest Rooms, Motion Picture Theater and Sewing Shop

The U. S. Navy airplane carrier Lexington, which the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation must take over the Rockland course at 33 knots per hour, or better, before she can be accepted by the Government, will be completed in about six months, according to General Electric Company officials who are building and installing the vessel's 180,000 horsepower propulsion plant. The vessel is in the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, visible to passers-by on the South Shore Road to Weymouth.

The Lexington is a sister ship to the Saratoga, launched in the spring of 1925 at Camden, N. J. Originally both vessels were to have been battle cruisers and, as such, would have been among the navy's largest ships. Due to the modification of the American naval program, decided on at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, the ships were converted to airplane carriers.

The interiors of the Lexington will be quite different from the space plans below decks on most naval vessels. There will be ample space to store airplanes as well as elevators and cranes with which to hoist them up from below preparatory to hopping off from the flying deck.

Flying Deck 900 Feet Long

Because of the minimum deck structure the Lexington seems unusually low in the water. The long sweep of flying deck, broken only by a massive combined funnel inclosure set at one side of the hull, resembles a marine drill ground. The elevators are flush with the flying deck making an unbroken flying surface about 900 feet long.

The elevators are capable of hoisting the largest type naval planes. A hidden contrivance on the deck floor stops landing airplanes within a distance of a few hundred feet. This equipment is said to prevent possibility of any mishap in landing during a rough sea.

To counterbalance the starboard side where the cranes, the group of funnels and gun turrets are located, the oil and water tanks are built into the port side of the vessel. When oil and gas are consumed in large quantities water ballast is substituted in their place. The crew's quarters are on the deck beneath the flying deck. The hangar deck is below that, thus receiving the protection of two upper decks from air attacks. Below the hangar deck are five more making eight in all.

Vessel Fully Armed

The ship's armament, in addition to the 106 airplanes which she carries, consists of eight 8-inch 55-caliber long range rifles and 12 5-inch 50-caliber anti-aircraft guns capable of warding off destroyers as well as enemy aircraft attacks.

These latter guns are nested in groups of three at strategic points about the ship, which facilitates concentrated and accurately directed fire, as well as rapid supply of ammunition.

The flying deck will accommodate at one time the entire ship's complement of set-up airplanes and still leave sufficient room for a take-off. Near the bow is a device for launching seaplanes.

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W. C. T. U. DELEGATES TO HAVE SPECIAL CAR

Transportation Being Arranged From Boston to Minneapolis

A special car for the New England delegates to the W. C. T. U. national convention in Minneapolis, Aug. 25-31, is being arranged. Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, Massachusetts president of the organization, announced last night. A number of delegates from Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts have already made reservations.

The train will leave Boston Monday, Aug. 22, and arrive in Minneapolis on the morning of Aug. 24, the day before the convention opens. The New England party will stay for a short time in Chicago and in Evanston, Ill., the national headquarters of the W. C. T. U.

Officials are anticipating a large representation at the convention this year. All available rooms at the Curtis Hotel, the headquarters of the convention in Minneapolis, have already been taken, and the Curtis Hotel manager has engaged two other near-by hotels, including the Leamington, to house the convention delegates. The largest meeting in the history of the organization has been predicted.

A special train from Minneapolis to Yellowstone Park has been engaged to take several hundred delegates into the Rocky Mountain region on Sept. 1, after the convention in Minneapolis. Many of the New England delegates have signified their intention of taking the trip.

Some of the delegates from Massachusetts and the adjoining states will go by boat on the Great Lakes, landing at Duluth, and taking the train from there to Minneapolis.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL SELECTS PRESS BOARD

Appointment of a committee representing the New England Daily Newspaper Association to co-operate with the New England Council was announced today at the council's executive offices. This committee's duty is in relation to the work of the association on public relations and community organization, of which Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester (N. H.) Union and Manchester Leader, is chairman.

The publishers' committee is as follows: George F. Booth, Worcester (Mass.); Telegram-Gazette, chairman; Julius Mathews, Biddeford (Me.); Journal; Frank E. Sands, Meriden (Conn.); Journal; Allison Stone, Providence (R. I.); Journal-Bulletin; John M. Bushing, Manchester (N. H.); Union-Leader, and David W. Howe, Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

WEEL RADIOCASTS THE COWARD HOUR

WEEL, Boston station of the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network, transmitted the Coward Comfort Hour for the first time Thursday evening with a fitting program emphasizing the first New England radio-casting of this popular period. Previously many other stations of the Red Network have been used.

With the addition of the Coward Hour to the many other national periods sent out through WEEL, New England generally is receiving the best in entertainment by way of the air route. The Thursday program showed an attractive balance in the choice of program material.

It is a problem to cater to the widely diversified tastes of those comprising the radio audience and to give a program that will prove interesting to all and boring to none, and all in good taste, is a real task. Whoever is responsible for the Coward Hour met this need in the Thursday evening program. If this standard is maintained listeners may look forward to Thursday evenings as one of the "sure" periods for tuning in.

ABOLITION OF GRADE CROSSING IS URGED

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—The Lowell Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of five members to take up the matter of bringing about the abolition of the grade crossing at the railroad station in Middlesex Street. The committee will co-operate with the City Council in presenting a plea for such action to the officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The presence of the grade crossing, which is passed by practically all the trains entering and leaving the city, causes considerable traffic congestion. For several years efforts have been made to have the crossing abolished and this new endeavor will be one of persistence until the work is accomplished.

RECORD NUMBER OF BOATS

RECORD, N. H., Aug. 6 (Special)—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission announces that the motor boat registration had this year surpassed all previous records with a total of 1506 privately owned craft within the State. Under the state law this commission has direct charge of the registration of the boats and the waterway regulations on inland bodies.

VERMONT 'GAS' PRICES COME UNDER SCRUTINY

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 6 (Special)—As the result of an inquiry made by Gov. John E. Weeks and the officials of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce relative to gasoline prices in this State, which have seemed to be excessive and in conformity with the schedule in some other states, James A. Norton of Washington, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, is in Vermont this week.

The commission sent him here to make a survey of conditions and to report, and he is visiting several places in the State as well as holding conferences with various officials.

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BUILDING CONTRACTS IN JULY REACHED TOTAL OF \$31,148,600

New England Figures Represent 24 Per Cent Decline From Same Month Last Year—Construction in 37 States Shows Gain of 3 Per Cent

July construction contracts in New England amounted to \$31,148,600, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City. This figure shows a loss of 15 per cent from June, as well as a loss of 24 per cent from July of last year.

There was a gain of 3 per cent as compared with July, 1926, in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains. Total expenditures in this district, comprising about 91 per cent of the total construction volume of the country, amounted to \$53,399,900 during July. This figure places 1927 in the lead for building valuation with a 2 per cent margin for the first seven months over 1926, the banner year.

Analysis of last month's construction record in New England showed the following classes of work: \$11,610,000, or 44 per cent of the total construction, for residential buildings; \$4,832,400, or 16 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$4,085,200, or 13 per cent, for public works and utilities; and \$9,852,400, or 12 per cent, for educational buildings.

Construction started in this district during the first seven months of this year amounted to \$235,405,300, being a drop of 6 per cent from the first seven months of last year.

Contemplated projects reported in the New England States for the month reached a total of \$2,746,100. There were decreases of 5 per cent from the amount reported in June of this year and 36 per cent from the amount reported in July of last year.

The July record brought the total of construction started in the territory east of the Rockies during the past seven months up to \$3,722,332,200, an increase of 2 per cent over the first seven months of last year. This increase is at variance with the building permit records compiled by various companies, which have been showing a decrease.

Records of shipments of building materials, as reported by the United Department of Commerce, show an increase this year, thus confirming the contract totals.

Included in last month's record are the following items: \$186,335,100, or 55 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; \$143,915,800, or 27 per cent, for public works and utilities (mainly civil engineering work); \$83,010,100, or 16 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$24,433,600, or 7 per cent, for educational buildings; and \$30,302,900, or 7 per cent, for industrial buildings.

Contemplated new work reported last month amounted to \$692,958,700, a decrease of 5 per cent from the amount reported in June and an increase of 3 per cent over the amount reported in July, 1926.

Building and engineering operations in New England during the week ending Aug. 2, amounted to \$8,283,300, the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City reports today. This was a decline of more than \$2,500,000 as compared with last year and more than \$5,500,000 less than a like period in 1925.

Following is a comparison of contract valuations, for the week ending Aug. 2, during the last 27 years:

1927	.....\$8,283,300	1918	.....\$4,823,000
1926	.....10,849,600	1917	.....2,450,000
1925	.....15,254,600	1916	.....2,581,000
1924	.....6,459,300	1915	.....2,432,000
1923	.....7,402,900	1914	.....2,752,900
1922	.....4,700,000	1913	.....2,747,000
1921	.....4,994,000	1912	.....2,122,000
1920	.....4,832,400	1911	.....3,328,000
1919	.....7,330,000	1910	.....2,334,000
1918	.....10,849,600	1909	.....2,434,000
19175,126,000	19081,645,000
19164,220,000	19072,646,000
19154,163,000	19062,033,000
19143,112,000		

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Was This Too by Trumbull?

By LOUISE KARR

THE picture on the lacquered tray here illustrated has a familiar appearance: "Trumbull's Declaration of Independence," you may say. But examine the composition more carefully, and if your memory of the common original is exact, you will note that this differs from it in several particulars. Here are six figures standing before President Hancock's desk instead of five which are seen in the famous painting, and the grouping is different. Tracing the history and studying the peculiarities of this tray we get an idea of the fascinating bypaths the collector discovers in the pursuit of his hobby.

The tray was sent some years ago to the late Charles Allen Munn, by a friend who had picked it up in an antique shop in Shrewsbury, England. Mr. Munn, as visitors to the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum know, was a widely known antiquarian and collector. He was interested in the piece and mentions

talking over the subject with Jefferson when the two met in London. He was very industrious, even more than other artists and was given to the painting of many preliminary sketches. His custom was to make small studies in oil of the different personages he intended to group in his final work where and whenever he was able to meet and induce them to sit for him. Later he would group his portraits into various attitudes in study after study until he attained a composition that satisfied him.

Proof of this habit is found in the library of Princeton University, where there are preserved six preliminary paintings of the Battle of Princeton. They all differ, each in spirit they are indisputably related.

Is This a Copy of Discarded Sketch?

In Trumbull's Autobiography we are told that after a visit to Paris in 1785 he returned to London and resumed work upon his History of

the Revolution, arranging carefully the composition for the "Declaration of Independence," showing that probably many sketches of this composition were made in England.

We can imagine that some one of these sketches might have escaped the vigilance of the artist who ordinarily was careful to retain his work in his own possession. If so it might have served some humbler artist as a copy in his decorative work. American subjects were, as we know, exceedingly popular both abroad and at home.

Of course it is possible that the workman might have had the authorized print as a pattern and made the variations himself. This supposition is not very likely. Copies of such scenes as those on Staffordshire blue pottery are usually on the whole literal. It would take more originality than the average decorator possesses to change the composition in such important details as we notice, and still preserve its spirit. Mr. Munn considers that the solution of this interesting problem is as suggested above, that one of Trumbull's preliminary sketches escaped from his possession and served as a pattern for this and doubtless for other specimens of a similar nature.



Donegal Church at Donegal Springs, Pennsylvania. It was built in 1750, and is said to have been used continuously since that date. Beneath the Old Oak, now marked with a bronze tablet, the congregation pledged themselves to the cause of Liberty on a Sunday in 1775.

Old "Pennsylvania Dutch" Landmarks

By DOROTHY E. HAYNES

TWO hundred years is not long as time goes, yet 200 years ago in Pennsylvania might well be termed medieval in some aspects, the beginnings of the determined cutting into trackless wilderness by the sturdy Scotch-Irish and German settlers. Several very interesting monuments to their hardihood and high religious faith remain in the "Pennsylvania Dutch" region of Lancaster County, tiny, ghostly survivors that are actually curios in this speeding modern world.

The Sister House at Ephrata

One should first recall that then Pennsylvania was "Penn's Woods" in all verity, outside of Philadelphia, nothing but mountains and trees and Indians, and a few scattered forts of the white man. At Ephrata, deep in this wild country, the Seventh Day Adventists elected to settle, and built their establishment about 1740. The Sister House, or Cloisters, is practically intact—a topheavy, ramshackle-looking building, yet of solid log construction under its weather-beaten shingles. It has three floors and an attic, 62 rooms in all, and housed between 70 and 80 sisters.

Each floor was a separate apartment, with its huge stone fireplace for cooking, its dining hall, its rooms for spinning and other crafts, and its cell-like bedrooms. The stairways go up a well in the center of the building, so steep, sharply twisting that each step is a very small "V" and visitors put most of their confidence in the hand-ropes that have been placed for them along the wall.

The dominant idea of this religion

in early times appears to have been the difficulty of getting into heaven, and everything in the poor sisters' lives was made a daily reminder of that fact. Getting up and down stairs serves as one example, getting to bed (and staying there) is another.

The bedrooms are about the size of an ordinary elevator, each containing two flat wooden benches just one foot wide. These are the beds, and a separate wooden block, about 10x14 inches, at the head of each, is the pillow. The narrowest doorway is 16 inches wide, all are less than a half-yard and the corridors leading to them scarcely wider. Some Domestic Equipment Remains. In the larger rooms are preserved the big looms for weaving linens and carpets; spinning wheels, candle moulds and primitive cooking utensils. There are books, written entirely by hand with walnut stain and quills, in fine German script; printed

books off their own press, the first in the district; a press, for book-binding; a desk and chair that Washington used when he came through after the Battle of Brandywine.

The quaint little church, adjoining the Sister House, is still used. The Brother House, however, was so damaged by flood some years ago that it had to be torn down. Near by is the oldest occupied house in Lancaster County, supposed to have been built in 1730, and unique for its stairway of stone on the outside of the house.

Historic Donegal Church and Oak Tree

Over near the river at Donegal Springs is the charming little Donegal Church, the congregation of which was founded "prior to 1721" by settlers from the North of Ire-

Lavinia V. Chapman

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demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a bygone age.

Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.

Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday throughout the year (except Good Friday, the first two in August and when Christmas falls on Friday) on view Thursdays.

Sales of antique furniture are held once a month. Commissions to buy accepted and goods packed and forwarded.

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Lacquered Tray Found in England, With Decoration Similar to Trumbull's Familiar Painting, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence."

It is his "Three Types of Washington Portraits."

How did this near likeness of a famous picture come to be hiding in an old English shop? John Trumbull, the patriot painter of the Revolutionary period, spent at intervals many years in London.

His father was the Revolutionary Governor of Connecticut, a standing which brought the son into association with many distinguished men of the time. He knew many of them and he knew them well.

Although indignant at what he considered unfair treatment he threw up his commission in the Colonial army in 1777 and although he suffered imprisonment in London at the time of Major Andre's execution three years later in consequence of the excitement aroused by that event, he was always at the service of his country in whatever capacity he was asked to be.

At the age of 27 he followed his natural bent and became an artist, studying under Benjamin West in London and meeting at this hospitable studio Gilbert Stuart and John Singleton Copley. At this period portrait and historical painting were highly esteemed, and Trumbull very early determined to chronicle great events, which he as participant and artist was peculiarly fitted to do.

As early as 1784 we find him

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OLD-TIME desks were departments of many prosperous men of our great-grandfathers' day. Banks were not numerous, and travel was slow. Much business was transacted from desks similar to the one pictured here.

The generous pigeon-holes and drawer space which were necessary then are just as useful today as they were over one hundred years ago. The graceful lines and careful workmanship of these old pieces have an added charm and value for us, for modern life has not given us the patient skill to equal the beautiful work of cabinetmakers of earlier generations.

The patina of time, too, has lent soft lustre to the mellowed woods.

An old mirror is a beautiful ornament on any wall. It harmonizes with any type of wall covering. It lightens a dark corner or brightens a sombre room.

You will find old desks and mirrors on our third floor with many other interesting and authentic pieces. Visitors are always welcome.

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THE HOME FORUM

Reflections by Avonside

THE gloaming is long and soft and sweet and the twilight falls ever so slowly, coming on by imperceptible stages as difficult to mark as the movement of the minute hand of a clock. Its hours are the fairest of all the fair hours of the summer's day in England. They are distinctly the hours of one's daily stroll; that stroll which leads one along the banks of some gentle stream or across a lush field where the sheep are huddling drowsily together against the night, and the cattle, having fed to content, stand in meditative quiet, motionless as the Sphinx.

At such an hour as this there is a deep satisfaction in wandering by the Avonside. For now, as the twilight steals on as softly and tenderly as the closing of a flower's petals at nightfall, Stratford is again the tranquil place of old, quiet as on those evenings when a simple country lad was making his way across the fields to Shottery, not dreaming that because of him this land should some day be every man's objective. The "trippers" have gone, seeking by massive char-a-bancs Birmingham and Worcester and Banbury and Coventry, and the "Black Country" beyond the green borders of Warwickshire. The tourists are in their hotels. The farmer-folk and the workers are in bed. Everything is quiet along the Avonside, and now of all hours one may stroll there or sit upon one of the benches under the willows and think upon the memories and associations which cluster about this first of all literary shrines of the English race.

So I sat last evening beside the Avon. It was in the gardens hard by the Memorial Theatre, or what remains of that structure of astonishing and indeterminate architecture. In the gathering shadows the remnants of the tower and of the walls were silhouetted against the glow of the western sky like the ramparts of Elsinore. In its half-demolished state the burned playhouse seemed somehow more suggestive, one might almost say more restorative, of a true Shakespearean atmosphere than ever before. However, that is more or less a matter of opinion, though I find others share it. What was most refreshing about this hour beside the Avon was the perfect quiet. Not

another being was about, unless perchance some undiscovered couple on yonder bench in the shadow of a rose-bush. I found myself, for the first time in the course of my many visits to Stratford, alone; and I was conscious of something about the place that I had never experienced before. It was, in effect, the Stratford I used to dream of and not the center of tourist activity, noise and scramble, of motor and char-a-banc and flaming red omnibus that it is now become of a summer's day. No, it was now, in this delicious gloaming, the Stratford of Shakespeare once more!

And presently, as I sat there listening to the gentle lap of the river and the whisper of the night-wind through the willows, my reflections took a curious turn. Having recalled, as often before, all those memories which are distinctly my own of other days in and about Stratford, my thoughts turned upon the throngs, the multitudes, of others who have been here. Is there any other place in all the world whither men of English tongue have directed their steps with such keenness of anticipation, such satisfaction as of a dream about to be fulfilled, as to Stratford? If there is such another place, where is it, pray? Has not Stratford been one of the objectives of all objectives with everyone of us? I remember in my own school days, how I used to declare that "I would rather see Stratford than any place in the world." Surely it must have been so with many another, must it not?

Yes, these ways and by-ways of Stratford, these walks along the Avonside, the very paves in the streets of this fine old town, are as one might say, sacred. And they are so not altogether because there once trod them the transcendent genius of a race, but through the presence here of those who came primarily because he trod them. Think of the mighty array, artists, statesmen, soldiers, princes and peasants, commoners and kings, of the pilgrims to Stratford through three centuries! Think of them all and say if there is another such place. And if there is not, it is partly, at least, because of the charm of a town and a countryside that epitomize all the loveliness of England. Stroll beside the Avon in the gloaming of a summer evening and assuming that you have some acquaintance with the world—think of another place that holds for you and for me and for all of us that Stratford holds. Associations to which we pay willing homage, memories which are dear to us all, and the heart and essence of England—those things are Stratford. And on a summer evening beside the Avon we come to the fullest measure of this understanding.

M. T. G.

An Old New England Orchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An old New England orchard is a pleasant place to be. An old New England orchard in the spring! The trees are giant sentinels, the meadow breeze is sweet. With birds and bees and happiness a-wing!

An old New England orchard is a jolly place to be. An old New England orchard in the fall! The trees bend low in welcome, reach out their bounteous arms. The meadow lark sings forth his cheery call.

An old New England orchard under blue of summer skies. With the little mother robin on her nest; Or winter time festooning all the sleeping boughs with snow— Each season paints the picture I love best.

CLARA ELIZABETH KUCK.

Indian Women at Home

It is early in the year in Southern India, some three hundred miles above Cape Comorin, where the Indian Peninsula tapers down to a point a short distance above the Island of Ceylon. I am motoring about the countryside. The strains of a song are borne to my ear on the gentle breeze. The music is lilting, pitched in a low, melodious key. Many voices can be detected joining in the refrain as I proceed at rather a slow pace, for the road is winding. A bend brings me in full view of the singers. They are women, mostly of rather mature years. From the motor it looks as if they were disporting themselves in the countryside. But as I approach nearer I find that they are not idlers out for a lark. The ditty they are singing is the accompaniment to the work of transplanting the rice seedlings from the bed in which they sprouted to the soil carefully prepared for them. The plot of ground belongs to the husband of one of the dames, and her friends and neighbors are helping her to plant the seedlings. The women are working in a group, moving from one edge of the field to the other. At intervals they stop and take the wheat or whatever staple they have cut into sheaves, and in so doing display dexterity which comes only from much practice.

Some of the crops which the women help to gather have also been sown by them. How many a time, as a lad in the Indian countryside, I have watched the wife of a farmer doing display dexterity which comes only from much practice. Some of the crops which the women help to gather have also been sown by them. How many a time, as a lad in the Indian countryside, I have watched the wife of a farmer doing display dexterity which comes only from much practice.

The Indian woman of the countryside, risen summer and winter, before the heavens have flushed under the kiss of the sun. While the menfolk attend to the cattle, grooming and feeding and milking them, she is preparing their frugal breakfast. The flour, be it of wheat or maize or some variety of millet—

"Hark! Hark!"

No sight of it, only the song, Hush long; Hidden in the sun, yet near— See, see the tiny trilling dot appear, To disappear!

As if a pranking star had lowered it By a thread Over the listener's head (Scarce swinging), And then And pulled it up again, Up, up, to the impenetrable blue, And through— Still singing!

—LEONORA SPYER, in "Fiddler's Farewell."

Fladungen, Rhoen, With a Portion of Old City Wall.

THE picturesque Tower of Fladungen is visible for miles around, and famous in the mountainous district of Rhoen as "Der schiefen Turm" (the leaning tower), inasmuch as it stands in quite a slanting position. It is part of the old city wall. Both castle and tower are mere ruins now, but they are preserved as relics of bygone days, constituting a landmark in Bavaria and Thuringia. Even the most remains, filled with water; narrow paths lead across it here and there to give access to the old castle grounds. In the village the goose herd comes each morning with his horn, and collects the goats and geese, taking them to pasture. It is a curious sight to see them drifting back into the village at night, where the goats and geese naturally sort themselves into groups, each group turning sedately into their own home gate. Fladungen is one of the South German villages that furnish goose girls (or boys) available for story and drama.

Conrad's Love of Ships

Before everything else Joseph Conrad loves the ship, that admirable product of civilization and cunning masterpiece of man's industry which he has built to be a safe home and to protect his rest among untraversed oceans and appalling hurricanes. Conrad has trod many such ships: he knows them through and through like old friends, and can distinguish one from another as though they were living beings. . . . Those ships are indeed living creatures with individualities of their own as much as human beings. Some carry with them over the sea power, heroism, nobility and a capacity for suffering, while others are comic figures, the sea's clowns, and still others mere brigands, endowed like human beings with cunning and obstinacy. Conrad gives us admirable descriptions of ports, of cargo-loading, of complicated adventures with the anchor—and it was the anchor which inspired his mind as a boy with such burning curiosity: he pilots us through a thousand details concerning docks until in his company we sail out to sea.

His soul longed for the sea, and cherished for it, once found, an undying affection. Instead of the simple course of entering, as an officer, the Austrian navy, he struck out a lonely and difficult path, the devoted winds of which would have been too much for a weaker will. All the countries of the world passed before his eyes, mountains and deserts, uninhabited promontories fading into sand dunes. . . . He saw black races and yellow races, but everywhere there were a few representatives of that white stock which has steadily and imperceptibly imposed its civilization upon all parts of the globe—at Gibraltar and Malta, at Suez and Malacca, in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in India or South Africa. . . . Little by little there grew up in him the desire to reproduce this multifarious wealth of things seen, and thus came into being the wonderful stories which belong today to the patrimony of civilization.

—STEFAN ZEROMSKI, in "The Nineteenth Century."

Leaves From a Child's Book

The outside cover with its worn edges, its corners and its gift hands, bears in the center the picture of a young girl who smiles above its lettered announcement, "Acme Compositions."

On the occasionally blotted pages within, there is recorded in the round cramped hand of the little girl writer the daily doings of her mountain home, with ardently written compositions on weighty subjects. "The Early Settlement of Colorado" is a precocious attempt, some of the copying being done in the fine Spencerian penmanship of her mother. It is the story of the gold prospector and his hardships, when four was thirty dollars a hundred, and sugar seventy-five cents a pound, hardships with which she had little patience.

"Some had no tents, only blankets," she writes, "and slept on the ground, but they had better stayed at home and slept in their houses." More to the liking of her ten years is the self-imposed task of writing of her home.

With several flourishes she heads the page:

The Highland Home
"There are a great many people in Highland Home," she informs us, "both young and old, cats, dogs, cows, horses, chickens, turkeys and ducks, the ducks belong to one of the girls and they are a spoiled lot and they are as noisy, they quack from morning till night, people are apt to be noisy if their meals are not on time and I am sorry to say the ducks meals are not."

Considerable comment follows on the various "occupants" of the home, the dog receiving a kindly word because he believed in "whatever you do, do with your might," a comment illustrated by the fact that he made so much noise and raised such a row when driving the cattle down the road. The final paragraph brings her to the horses, "of which," she tells us, "there are five, two driving horses, one kicking horse, and two riding ponies. If you see some girls on ponies, one is a brown one that lopes, and another a brown one that trots all the time (when it don't walk) you will know that they come from the Highland Home."

In the composition on "Dogs" we are told that they are "animals with four legs, hairy coats, and long bushy tails."

"Cats" are given a page; their attributes summed up in purple ink: "Cats are a small animal with soft coats, and are a great many different colors," run the opening lines. "Birds" too, are expounded with the same purple ink, and we learn that "birds are different from an animal because they have bills and two legs."

Follows a poem on "Snow":

"Snow, Snow,
I like it ever so much you know.
It falls on bushes and trees,
And on cottages and farms,
Palace and hall,
It don't make a noise
Like rain at all,
But just comes quietly
On one and all."

"Flowers" have a royal beginning in the purple ink which must have given out, for in many places black fluid we read at the end of the effort, which has previously dealt with wild flowers, that "there are a great many tame flowers" which are "nice to smell," continuing:

"The tame flowers are the prettiest I think because they are more pretty colors, we have a great many tame sunflowers, they are bigger than the wild ones."

"Secrets" are "discovered" to her childish imagery when the great boulders of one of the surrounding hills are likened to a batch of corn bread "which a giantess called Mary" made and carried to its summit for the sun to bake. "Here she left it and forgot about it, Tom, her husband happened to go by a day later and seeing his pocket knife out and cut one end off of it, he took a very little bite so that no one might see it but not liking it, because it had too much soda in it, he laid it down just where he got it and went back to his house and got another loaf, and laid along side of it to bake, for he was hungry and must bake some. But Mary and Tom having poor memories . . . forgot the bread again. Years went by, these batches of corn bread got harder each generation until they became stone. . . . Now this is a secret no one knows but you and me, and any one desiring I can take them to the place where the corn bread lays."

The discomforts of an excursion trip, given to celebrate the completion of the old Midland railroad, is also recorded: "We started very early in the morning as the train left at eight, that is they said it would but it did not. . . . We waited a long time and got tired of standing up, and there was platform scales there and we sat upon them awhile. The mountains do not look like I thought they would, they are kind of rolling hills, every once in a while we would see a dugout with a potato patch and some grain. . . . The cars stop at Florissant, a very nice name isn't it? yes, but not so nice a place, all I saw was 2 houses and a school house and fine boys and girls and a pile of lumber. . . . We ate our dinner on the banks of the Platte in a sand bed, we either had to go upon the mountain side in the shade, or stay on the bank of the river in the sun, we chose the bank with water. . . . The observation cars were box cars with boards across for seats and you know they were hard to ride in."

In "The Early Bird Catches The Worm" we are admonished to "get up early," as "it makes a person feel lively and brighter." "One should never sit up too late," she cautions, and continues:

"We girls almost always go to bed about eight o'clock, half past eight or nine is plenty late enough for men and women. One can get up early, and still not do much, but it is the one who sits around and attends to his business who wins. A bird might wake up and sit around on the tree, near its nest and wait for the other

The Nobleman's Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE closing verses of the fourth chapter of John's gospel is related the story of the healing by Jesus of the nobleman's son. The reader of the narrative is invariably impressed by the great faith exhibited by the anxious father. We do not know what had been his experience with the Master, whether or not he had witnessed the numerous healings performed by Jesus in the region round about Galilee. At any rate, his thought had been touched and he had glimpsed the possibilities of spiritual healing sufficiently to turn to the greatest exemplar of it when seeking a remedy for his stricken son.

Manifestly the case was serious, for we read the son "was at the point of death." Jesus, apparently either to emphasize the importance of the healing he was to perform, or to point the necessity of believing upon him as the messenger of God, even without material proof of his Messiahship, said to the nobleman, "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe." But the father's faith was not shaken, and the need was urgent; so he rejoined, "Sir, ere as now, they quack from morning till night, people are apt to be noisy if their meals are not on time and I am sorry to say the ducks meals are not."

Then Jesus said to him, "Go thy way; thy son liveth." And we read that the man believed what Jesus had said and turned homeward, to be met on the way by his servants bringing him word of his son's healing. Later it was learned that the relief had come at the moment when the healing word had been declared.

The nobleman, apparently, had thought the Master's presence necessary to the healing of his son. Christ Jesus, however, did not deem that necessary. So clear was his perception of spiritual Truth, so firm a grasp did he have upon the great facts of being, so conscious was he of the allness and ever presence of Spirit, that his personal presence was unnecessary to deliver the one in need from the false sense of bondage.

The absence of disease was a common experience in the life of the Master. Christian Science likewise has again demonstrated the possibilities of absent treatment of disease, so that much of its healing ministry is performed by those not personally in

the presence of the one in need. Of this possibility Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 179), "Science can heal the sick, who are absent from their healers, as well as those present, since space is no obstacle to Mind. Immortal Mind heals what eye hath not seen." In proof of Mrs. Eddy's words every practitioner of Christian Science heals many cases absent, often those whom they have never seen. To those unfamiliar with the divine Principle and method of Christian Science this may seem mysterious, even an impossibility. But when once the science and art of spiritual healing are understood, absent healing becomes a scientific and wholly logical experience.

Disease, it is learned in Christian Science, is the objectification of false belief, belief which is the outcome of holding man to be mortal and material, whereas man as God's likeness is spiritual and perfect. Then the necessity in order to heal a sufferer from disease is to correct the false belief which is the procuring cause of the inharmonious condition. How may this be done? By invoking the power of the divine Mind, that is, of God, who is omnipresent and omnipotent. Therefore, where the belief of disease may seem to be, whether it be near or far, right there is Truth, divine Mind, to correct the error. Truth supplants error in the thought of the sufferer; that is, the truth of man's perfection as the child of God destroys the false belief that would hold man to be a mortal material self, prone to suffer from divers diseases.

Now, since Truth is ever present it may be invoked for the absent sufferer as well as for the present, and with as sure results as followed in Jesus' healing of the nobleman's son. It is in this assurance of the ever presence of the healing Christ, Truth, that Mrs. Eddy writes on page 486 of Science and Health, "Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony." As we rid ourselves of the sense of limitation, infinite possibilities of the ministrations of divine Mind are revealed, even the possibility of the absent healing of disease.

Organ Recital

(Back)

Small rushing winds speak from the curtained past; Nearer and nearer sounding, steadily, surely building, a host of echoing voices Fashion a fugue like a Gothic cathedral, arched and lofty, gray-walled, Lifting roof and spires that gleam gold.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

birds to come out, before it would stir, that bird would not be the one to get the worm. . . . There was a bird who stayed at home until noon, and then went out to get some worms for it was hungry. Alas, when it got there, there was very many birds there and had eaten every worm. What kept that bird at home? It was just laziness, nothing else. . . . Now from what I have said I am sure you will think that getting up early is the best plan."

The thing that pleases her most is "keeping house," and with careful attention to details she describes their play house under some cottonwoods by the sparkling little mountain brook.

"The nicest piece of furniture is an old can set in a box and the box is set on another can, and over the top can and box is draped a piece of red calico. I am sure you all know that this is a piano, and it makes a splendid noise when we throw back the cloth and pound on the top can, and when we want to make the noise louder we kick the bottom can with our feet and sing at the same time. . . . The window has a pink curtain and the door a black one with red dots. . . . The dining room is separated from the kitchen by two bedsteads set up on their sides with mosquito netting for walls, inside the netting is the dining room and outside is the kitchen."

On the last page are set forth the last of the "amusements" she loves, such as "riding home on the hay," "sledding," either down hill or on the ice.

"I have had a good many bumps on the ice," the little cramped handwriting finishes "but I don't care for that, a baby gets a good many bumps in learning to walk, but they never give up, if they did they would be in a sorry plight."

Little book of the vanished years! From between your worn covers fall childhood memories, soft as rose petals, about the old house which still stands as stanch, in its weather beaten beauty, as when its timbers were hauled by ox teams from the forest thirty miles away.

Beach Grass

Long, slender spires of grayish green Fast clinging to the sand-dunes' side. The talent that you long have hid I now will publish far and wide; For I have seen the dainty bits Drawn by your pointed finger-tips!

True products of an artist's hand, Those fairy pictures traced in sand, While you are awaying to and fro Whichever way the breezes blow, Must, since you hide them from our sight, Be drawn but for your own delight.

—HELEN FREEMAN STEVENS, in "Breezes from Cape Cod."

Compassion

A pity beyond all telling Is hid in the heart of love.

—YEAH.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK MARKET

SUBJECT TO PROFIT-TAKING

Despite Heavy Selling, New High Made by Dozen Issues—Utilities Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Pronounced reaction tendencies developed in today's brief session of the stock market, although some continued efforts to mark up prices and succeeded in lifting nearly a dozen issues to new record highs. The selling was not associated with anything in the day's news, but appears to have been inspired largely by the belief that the technical position of the market had been weakened by the recent sustained advance.

General Motors, Allied Chemical and some of the other recent industrial leaders were the hardest hit, although there were no wide open breaks. On the upside, buying was most effective in such specialties as Collins & Aikman, International Harvester, each of which sold at least five points above yesterday's final quotations.

United States Steel common was under pressure but some of the independent, particularly Republic and Inland, received support. Public utilities also presented several strong spots, Brooklyn Union Gas mounting to a new high and Brooklyn Edison climbing more than 3 points. The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Week-end profit-taking led to numerous irregularities in the market today, but various high grade issues continued to respond to easy money conditions.

Erle "D" were again on the upgrade, rising nearly a point soon after the opening, while Brooklyn Union Gas 5s gained 1/2 to fair-sized fraction. Chicago Great Western 4s attracted a few buyers, but Louisville & Nashville 7s declined.

Bonds of independent steel companies inclined to softness, fractional losses being sustained by Youngstown Sheet & Tube 6s and Bethlehem 6s. Brooklyn Union Gas 5s and International Telephone 5 1/2s also were depressed.

Only moderate activity occurred in the foreign division. Yokohama 6s advanced nearly a point.

DOWNWARD TREND IN WHEAT PRICES
CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP)—With black rust reports losing effect apparently as a market factor, wheat prices showed an early downward trend today. Indications for a large Canadian crop were also cited as a bear factor.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices			
Stock	High	Low	Aug. 5
300 Abtill	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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NEW YORK CUB

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WHEAT MARKET

HOLDS STEADY

Export Buying Small—Cash Demand Slow

a Month Late

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (Special).—Wheat has done little more than mark time this week. The news has been increasingly bullish in regard to black rust, but the trade has not paid much attention to it so far. The last day or so it has been much more radically bullish.

While many reports still assert that conditions in the spring wheat country are nothing to be alarmed about, there are an increasing number of claims from reliable sources that

Export buying has been too small to fire the speculative imagination to any extent. European markets hold up steady, but on the other hand supplies appear adequate for the time being at least, and the amount of domestic wheat worked for export has been small, compared with the business of a year ago.

Export buying has been too small to fire the speculative imagination to any extent. European markets hold up steady, but on the other hand supplies appear adequate for the time being at least, and the amount of domestic wheat worked for export has been small, compared with the business of a year ago.

...the latter part of July on consigned out in large amounts. The longhairs have chartered enough vessels to ship already to take care of the deliveries. Receipts continue heavy here and in the Southwest, however.

Net- Last Season	—Fr. 1927 High Low	Div. Company
+102% +	68% 1	2% Sears
+85% +	68% 1	2% Sears

27% - 1%	53%	56%	Seneca Corp
24% - 1%	41%	42%	Shattuck F
20% - 1%	31%	25%	Shell Trans
42% + 2%	110	105	Sherrill
45% - 1%	86	86	Sherrill
45% - 1%	111	105	Sherrill
189% + 3%	22%	14%	Simmons P
77% + 2%	22%	16	Simmons P
36	104%	97	Simmons P
6 + 1%	134%	21%	Skinner Oil
138% - 1%	16%	17%	Skinner Oil
93% - 1%	45%	45	Skinner Oil
47% + 2%	20	7	Skinner Oil
64% - 1%	56%	48	Skinner Oil
22% - 1%	42%	31%	Skinner Oil
29 - 1%	131%	113%	Skinner Oil

102%	125	106%	6	St PK Sug pt
103%	126	111	6	St Pacific
104%	127	119	9	St Ry
105%	128	103	5	St Spalding
106%	129	73	7	Stear pt
107%	130	104	8	Spicer Co
108%	131	110	10	Spicer Co pt
109%	132	65	4	Stand Gas & E
110%	133	64	5	Stand Gas & E
111%	134	96	5	Stand Milling
112%	135	60	5	Stand Oil Cal
113%	136	41	35	Stand Oil NJ
114%	137	34	29	Stand Oil NY
115%	138	4	2	Stand Oil Glass
116%	139	15	10	Stand Pt Glass
117%	140	88	6	Stewart-War
118%	141	54	26	St Stromberg
119%	142	87	1	
120%	143	81	1	
121%	144	87	1	
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166%	189	87	1	
167%	190	87	1	
168%	191	87	1	
169%	192	87	1	
170%	193	87	1	
171%	194	87	1	
172%	195	87	1	
173%	196	87	1	
174%	197	87	1	
175%	198	87	1	
176%	199	87	1	
177%	200	87	1	
178%	201	87	1	
179%	202	87	1	
180%	203	87	1	
181%	204	87	1	
182%	205	87	1	
183%	206	87	1	
184%	207	87	1	
185%	208	87	1	
186%	209	87	1	
187%	210	87	1	
188%	211	87	1	
189%	212	87	1	
190%	213	87	1	

-		2%	Studebaker
+ 1/8	24%	30	Boat
+ 1/4	100	100	ci Sun Oil
+ 1/2	6%	3%	6 Sun Oil
+ 3/4	2%	3%	Super Oil
+ 1	15%	3%	Super Steel
+ 1 1/8	13%	11%	Symington
+ 1 1/4	12%	8 1/2	Tenn Graph
+ 1 1/2	88%	45	3 Texas Corp & Ch.
+ 1 3/4	10 1/2	47%	Tex Gulf Sulf. 2
+ 1 1/2	18%	12	Tex & Pac
+ 1 1/4	40	15%	Tex Pac C&O
+ 1 1/2	19%	17%	Tex Pac Ltd T.I.
+ 1 3/4	38	45%	Thatcher
+ 1 1/2	38	24%	The Fair Co
+ 1 1/4	41	30	*Thatcher pf
+ 1 1/2	36	17 1/2	Third Ave
+ 1 1/4	19%	15%	Thompson
+ 1 1/2			Tilden

-1%	30	87	6	do pf	
-1%	89	85	80	Tidewater Oil	
+2%	142	78		Tidewater pf	
-1%	94	3	e4	Timken	227
-1%	174	10		Transue & Co	333
-1%	807	95	7	Twin City Rtp	
-1%	73	38	4	Under Type	
-1%	144	38		Union Bag & P	16
-1%	182	39	2	Union Carbide	81
-1%	597	159	2	Union Oil Cal.	20
-1%	118	74	4	Union Pac pf	43
-1%	138	113	e5	Union Tl Car.	
-1%	248	202	10	Unl Fruit	
-1%	118	112	7	US C I Pipe	81
-1%	32	14		US C I Pipe pf	
-1%	36	81	7	US Dist pf	84

119	107	4	US Hoffman	...	222
66	14	5	Ind Alco	...	122
34	27	7	Ind Alco pf	...	21
119	107	4	US Realty	...	192
34	27	7	Leath A	...	1870
119	107	4	Rubber	...	1780
34	27	7	Rubber pf	...	750
119	107	4	Leath pr pf	...	1100
34	27	7	Smelt	...	1340
119	107	4	Steel pf	...	500
34	27	7	Steel	...	48500
119	107	4	Steel pf	...	270
34	27	7	Univ Picture	...	4800
119	107	4	Univ Pipe	...	900
34	27	7	Univ Copper	...	13400
119	107	4	Va-Car Lt A	...	1300
34	27	7	Va-Car	...	67

81	40	--	Va-Car 7% pt..	100
100%	108	--	Va Iron C&C ..	100
52%	37	c3	Va Gl & Pow pt	100
41	32	--	Vanadium	3700
98%	83	6	Vic Talc Mac..	35000
98%	24%	--	Vic Talc Mac..	35000
118%	97	7	Vivaudou pf ..	19000
100%	97	7	Vivaudou pf ..	300
45	16%	--	Vulcan Mac pr	700
118%	90	--	Vulcan Det ..	210
81	40%	--	Vulcan Det pf..	110
101	76	--	Wabash	3300
98	65	5	Wabash pf A.	1400
25	19%	--	Wabash pf B.	200
24%	17%	--	Walworth	100
33%	17%	1 1/2	Walworth Mfg.	700
24%	84	7	Warren Bk ..	3200
94	65	--	Warren P & P	2700

2512	20	1	Weston Bros.	1400	98
2513	28%	2	Warner Bros P	6100	97
671	58		Webster & Heil	300	28
671	22		West Maryland	32500	100
671	22		West Md 2pf.	1800	60
724	55	3	West Pacific	6700	43
724	55	3	West Pacific	6700	43
68	100%	6	West Penn Fw pf	1608	70
10	111	7	do pf	230	107
12	102	7	West Penn El A	190	108
704	144%	8	West Penn El pf	330	111
91	137%	e6	West Union	1160	187
91	137%	e6	Westinghouse	1160	187
91	137%	e6	Westinghouse El	11320	187
84	124	4	Westinghouse pf.	100	91
712	30	2	Weston El In.	700	123
712	32	2	Weston El In pf	400	32
32	32	2	White Electric Co	900	23
32	32	2	White Motor	2500	23

24	46	White Rick Sprgs	6200	35%
16	..	White Saw M pf	1500	85%
18	..	do come	20200	50%
87	..	Willya Orland	14800	18%
10	7	Willya Over pf	300	90%
16	..	Wilson & Co.,	300	10%
58	7	Wilson & Co P	700	20%
1174	5	Wilson & Co P	280	84%
203	..	Woolworth	8300	169%
203	..	Worth Pump	2100	55%
244	1	Wright Aero	11300	40%
505	e3	Yale & Towne	200	56%
704	..	Yellow Truck	17300	82%
834	..	Yellow Truck pf	4500	35%
81%	5	Youngstown	4500	84%

Ex-dividend. Ex-rights

	Sales	High	Low	Net	Change
16,300	83%	65		+	+
21,800	81%	1%		+	+
400	43%	42%	43%	+	+
14,600	98%	98%	97%	+	+
140	100%	100%	100%	+	+
509	58	56%	26%	+	+
88,600	98%	98%	97%	+	+
750	110%	110	110	+	+
950	16%	14%	13	+	+
37,900	13	16%	17%	+	+
300	99%	100	100	+	+
22,900	27%	26%	26	+	+
300	15%	15%	15%	+	+
32,900	15%	15%	15%	+	+
10,200	23%	29	22%	+	+
32,900	23%	29	22%	+	+

[illegible]

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to establish a 3 1/2 per cent Federal Reserve
all classes of paper, effective
the old rate was 4 per cent.

SHAWNUT CORPORATION
Shawnut Corporation of Boston has
capital from \$1,000,000
and surplus from \$300,000
in order to take care of its
growing business.

227-10
\$ 8
5 Mont Power Sales High Low
4 Mont Water 710 71% 102 100
1 Moon Motor..... 80 70 102 100

Orpheum pf.	100	136 1/2	105 1/2	27
Otis Elev.	440	136 1/2	133 1/2	150 1/2
Otis Elev. pf.	400	124 1/2	115	10
Otis Steel pf.	596	106	9 1/2	10
Owens Bottle.	2200	75	72 1/2	72 1/2
Pac Coast.	300	135 1/2	76	76
Pac Gas & E.	1400	37 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pac Tel. & Tel.	1,000	4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Packard Mot. Tel.	320	137 1/2	125 1/2	135 1/2
Paige Detroit.	71800	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Palamount.	1400	12 1/2	10 1/2	11
Palamount pf.	400	115 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Pan-Am Pet B.	13300	58 1/2	54 1/2	110 1/2
Pan-Am Pet.	67200	58 1/2	54 1/2	57 1/2
Pan-Am West.	8500	24 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2
Panhandle.	1200	11 1/2	9	9
Panhandle pf.	400	9	9	10 1/2

ilk Hrs.	600	341	116	116	-1%	50
Land	26860	44	42	46 1/2	+1	50
Creosote	700	102	98	33	-1 1/2	24
Cr. pr.	16600	61	58	50 1/2	-3	95
Steel.	580	105 1/2	105	105 1/2	+ 3/4	17
Sil. pr.	200	104	67 1/2	70 1/2	+2 3/4	84
Rpr.	15600	9 1/4	8 1/4	10 1/4	+	169
me A.	500	8	6 1/2	8 1/2	+	61
Dutch	2000	103 1/2	100	102 1/2	+2 1/2	42
ph.	1000	106	45 1/2	46 1/2	+1 1/2	57 1/2
pr Lead.	4600	42	40 1/2	59	+	10
an F.	44700	116 1/2	113	112 1/2	- 1/2	97 1/2
est.	200	101	100	100 1/2	+	48
able.	11600	88 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	+	13
Arms.	700	50 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1/2	13

Line.	\$100	38 1/4	35 1/4	50 1/2 + 5%	extra
r L pf.	3600	43 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4 + 1/2	stock
.....	100	10%	10%	42 1/4 - 1/8	7
				10% ...	\$10.75

Net- Last Season	—Fr. 1927 High Low	Div. Company
+102% +	68% 1	2% Sears
+85% +	68% 1	2% Sears

-1%	30	87	6	do pf	
-1%	89	85	80	Tidewater Oil	
+2%	142	78		Tidewater pf	
-1%	94	3	e4	Timken	227
-1%	174	10		Transue & Co	333
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1174	5	Wilson & Co	280	84%
203	..	Woolworth	8300	169%
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244	1	Wright Aero	11300	40%
505	e3	Yale & Towne	200	56%
704	..	Yellow Truck	17300	82%
834	..	Yellow Truck pf	4500	35%
81%	5	Youngstown	4500	84%

stock. bPart stock. cPlus stock. dPaid i
t. hPayable in stock; cash optional. iPlus
t. jFairly extra.
Total sales for week: Stocks \$12,348,500 shares
17,200 shares; bonds \$86,447,000, last week \$

	Sales	High	Low	Net	Change
16,300	83%	65		+	+
21,800	81%	1%		+	+
400	43%	42%	43%	+	+
14,600	98%	98%	97%	+	+
140	100%	100%	100%	+	+
509	58	56%	26%	+	+
88,600	98%	98%	97%	+	+
750	110%	110	110	+	+
950	16%	14%	13	+	+
37,900	13	16%	17%	+	+
300	99%	100	100	+	+
22,900	27%	26%	26	+	+
300	15%	15%	15%	+	+
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32,900	23%	29	22%	+	+

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Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

STORES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. 180 Thorsbys St., near Commonwealth Ave. - Store, suitable for bakery. 2 months rent free if taken now; good business section; also another store suitable for bakery or other purpose. For information, Tel. Aspinwall 5204, H. OSEAR.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY - Practitioner's office, morning; Salomon Tower Bldg., Suite 1000, 11 West 42nd St. Telephone (Wicker) 6338.

SALESMEN WANTED

Splendid Opportunity for Three Salesmen

This Company enjoys the distinction of being the leader in its field. The broadest market for its products under a new policy that its present day conditions require that the sales force be augmented. The Company actually manufactures its own products and distributes them direct to the user.

The men we are looking for must be able to show successful selling records for the past five years. They should be between 25 and 40 years old. The man that applies to us will have a legitimate reason for wishing to make a change in occupation. We need men that have the ability to clearly present a proposition. They must have the character and individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell; this fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to train you to acquire a knowledge of our business by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary to state that an institution like ours has a place for men with initiative. We watch such men and encourage them to discover it and then use him to the best advantage.

We will finance men having the established qualifications.

Box M-285, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED-WOMEN

WANTED-Governess to take charge of 2½ years old boy, Christian Scientist preferred; only experienced help need apply who previously held a similar charge of children; preferred 20 to 35 years old girl in experience and wages desired. Box X-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MEN

LAWYER, wide experience in trial and appellate court work wants place with prominent New York firm; salary preferred. Box K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-TELEGRAPHIST, experienced young woman desires to make permanent connection with responsibility and good future; best of references; holds a college degree; small office; available Sept. 1. Box M-238, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE, dependable young woman as beginner in tea room; opportunity to work on GEORGETOWN, 381 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 6848.

EXPERIENCED capable woman would like to manage a small hotel or children's home in Florida next winter. Box P-240, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED cook-housekeeper, prepared to take position Sept. 1st in New York City or Chicago; references exchanged. Box L-260, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

PHILADELPHIA or Germantown, Pa. - Young lady would like temporary general office work. Call Mrs. TRAYER, Chestnut Hill 3150.

POSITION, governess or companion; willing to travel; Christian Scientist preferred. A. M. P. Miss M. H. H. No. Conway, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BOSTON DAVIS SQUARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES 217 Elm St., W. Somerville. Tel. Prospect 2456

For Boston (Employment Agency) 150 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Men and Women Applicants Corliss 2235-2262, 300 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Commerce Employment Bureau

LEONIE L. WILLIAMS 505 8th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2007

LOUISE G. HARRIS-Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 200 W. 47th St., New York City. Telephone 1215.

MISS ARNOLD-Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 200 W. 47th St., New York City. Telephone 1215.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ANITA WOLFF, Pianist TEACHER-ACCOMPLISHED BILLINGS 1015 72nd St., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED college teacher will coach college and preparatory students. Address A. E., 87 St. Stephens St., Ste. 49, Boston. Copy 2238-M.

KATHARINE LA SKEKE, Contralto

Teacher of the Art of Singing 180 North St., Boston, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSING

JOSEPHINE YAKER Shampooing and Manicuring 175 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Hancock 1448

ANTIQUES

WE pay the highest prices for antique furniture and glass. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 12 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 5201.

COTTON and GOULD

308 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON. Tel. Liberty 4109

MOVING and STORAGE

HOUSE to Home moving our specialty. Load wanted to Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit or en route. Return loads. Reasonable rates. A. J. NICHOLSON, 77 Stoughton, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2763.

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the residents of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

Telephone Kenmore 8754

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

AUTO VAN SERVICE

Furniture and piano moving Household Goods Carefully Packed and Forwarded

Office, 33 Dundas St., BOSTON, MASS.

WARNER COMPANY

10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON Conveying, packing, shipping, storage Household and office goods. Local and long distance trips. Old reliable firm. Best equipment.

TEL. LIBERTY 8758-8759

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
127 Madison Ave. Tel. Calcutta 2706
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 4371
3 Avenue de l'Europe Tel. Gutenberg 4371
11 Via Magna Tel. 32-406

PHILADELPHIA

802 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 7182
1435 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7138
1000 Locust St. Tel. 4-1147

DETROIT

1453 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7000
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5085
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3703

SAN FRANCISCO

625 Market St. Tel. Butler 7240
437 Van Ness Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004

SEATTLE

300 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 8904
3027 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9205

Also by Local Advertising Representatives

in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

MOBILE

Ford

The Universal Car

Authorized Dealer

ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY

Government and Claiborne Streets

Good Trucks, Bags and Leather

MOBILE TRUNK COMPANY

St. Charles Street

"Everything for the Traveler"

L. F. M. STORE, Inc.

Ready-to-Wear

and Dry Goods

B. Luscher & Sons Paint Co.

Everything in Paint, Wall Paper and

Painters' Supplies

64 DAUPHIN STREET

EAT SMITH'S BREAD

125 FURB

SMITH'S BAKERY

GORDON SMITH, Prop.

"Where Quality and Purity Count"

Gaston Furniture Company

"The Store of Friendly Service"

Dauphin and Franklin

Try McPHILLIPS

GROCERY COMPANY

Cash and Delivery Service

or Open Accounts

GRAY'S SHOE SHOP

521 Dauphin Street

Work Called for and Delivered

Bell Phone 58

NATIONAL SEA FOOD CO.

Wholesalers and Retailers in all kinds

of SEA FOODS

212 St. Francis Street

Bell Phone 918-919 Home Phone 1065

MONK

FURNITURE CO., Inc.

"A New Store at An Old Location"

MONTGOMERY

NASH

"Leads the World in Motor Car Value"

PEOPLE'S AUTO CO.

231 Molton Street

The Store of Individual Shops

ALEX RICE, Inc.

Court Square

Meet me at

"HARRY'S PLACE"

INTERSTATE GASOLINE

and QUAKER STATE OIL

Are of Known HIGH QUALITY

SOUTH COURT STREET

DELICATESSEN COMPANY

Imported and Domestic Delicatessen

Fancy Groceries

"NUNN'S PLACE"

PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES

INTERSTATE GAS and OIL

FEDERAL TIRES

Phone 520-21

BELL and CATOMA STREETS

The VELVET KIND

ICE CREAM

A Product of Southern Dairies

NACHMAN and MEERTIEF

"Montgomery's Best Store"

Dry Goods - Notions - Rugs

Ready-to-Wear - Draperies

BUFFALO ROCK

GINGER ALE

HIGHEST IN QUALITY

PHONE 413 215 MONROE ST.

PHONE 107

MONTGOMERY FRENCH

DRY CLEANING CO.

Fine Dyeing and Cleaning

The PEACOCK BOOTERY

Fine Footwear

For Men, Women and Children

ALEX RICE

FOR QUALITY and SERVICE

GROCERIES, Meats, Poultry, Fish

GREEN Vegetables

BLACKMON'S

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN

ALABAMA

Birmingham-Hotel-Turkey Hotel News Stand;

Fifth Ave. and Twelfth St. St.

Dexter-Brown Variety Store, Bank St.

Mobile-A. George MURPHY, S. W. Cor. Royal

and St. Francis St.

Montgomery-Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co.

2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121

Montgomery St.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach-Princess Louisa Hotel News

Stand; Mrs. T. G. Steele, 238½ South

Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Panama

St. Petersburg-Broadway News Company.

Jacksonville-The Union News Co. Stand No

1 Terminal Station; B. & W. B. Drew Co.

45 West Bay St.; Brown's Store, 1602 Main

St.; Britt's Magazine Store, 1800 Main St.

Miami-World News Company, Flagler St. and

Biscayne Blvd.

Pensacola-Berry & Sheppard, 36 North Pala-

des Ave.

St. Petersburg-World News Co.

West Palm Beach-Post Office News Co., 13

Post Office Arcade.

Tampa-Florida News Stand, Franklin St.

Atlantic-Plummet Hotel: World News Co.,

9½ Marietta St.; Henry's Hotel News

Stand; Brown & Allen, Terminal Station;

John Williams Fruit Co., 100 Park St.;

Atlantic Billmore Hotel News Stand.

Anguilla-Sun Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's

Fruit Stand, 1147

Brownsburg-Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Ogle

Thorne Hotel.

Columbus-Bryant's News Stand, 12th near

Bara-nab-Chas. Lamas, 44 Bell St.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville-Patrick's News Stand, opposite Re-

sidence-Coburn's News Stand, opposite Re-

sidence-Winston-Salem - H. E. Lee Hotel;

The World News Co., 201 West Trade St.

Greensboro-Union News Stand, Southern

Railway Station.

Raleigh-Sir Walter Hotel News Stand; Mc-

Donald's News Stand, 221 Fayetteville St.

Winston-Salem - H. E. Lee Hotel;

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Next Disarmament Conference

AT THE close of his address, summarizing the work of the Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, and explaining why out of that conference had come no specific agreements or recommendations, Hugh Gibson said:

The interruption of our work should not be interpreted as indicating a permanent inability to agree upon an effective method of naval limitation, and it is our hope that a thorough study of the whole problem of naval armaments may lead to the finding of some method of reconciling the views of our respective governments and that a satisfactory agreement may shortly be concluded for a greater limitation of auxiliary naval craft.

Despite general disappointment that nothing specific has resulted from the conference, well-informed observers of international affairs will feel confident that it has not been without its useful results. Though there has been a sharp divergence of opinion among those called into conference, there have been no recriminations, nor any rift in the international good feeling which characterized the sessions. Such expressions of antagonism and predictions of coming disaster as have come out of Geneva have proceeded only from representatives of the press, overzealous in the maintenance of their own national contentions, rather than from the responsible delegates.

The Christian Science Monitor has insisted from the start that a conference implied a discussion between representatives who were willing to make mutual concessions in order to attain the desired end. It implies, furthermore, a willingness on the part of each of the participants to recognize as honorable and worthy of consideration the positions assumed by the other conferees. To go into such a meeting with a fixed program from which there can be no recession seems to us erroneous. It is no less erroneous if the point at which concessions must end is described as the minimum. The American delegates were thus bound, and as the result this country comes out of the conference in the position of having practically refused concessions at all commensurate with those proffered by Great Britain. Much stress is laid by authorities at Washington upon the undoubted fact that in the Washington Conference the United States made greater sacrifices than any other country. But apparently this willingness to yield naval strength in the cause of international harmony was not so strongly manifested at Geneva.

It is wholly probable that the endeavor thus interrupted will be renewed at Washington. President Coolidge is quoted as having said that he believes more can be accomplished there than in a European atmosphere. It is, of course, wholly desirable that the endeavor to avert competition in naval construction with all its attendant cost to taxpayers and menace to peace should be resumed. Before it is again taken up, there should be opportunity for the responsible heads of the governments involved to consider more carefully the merits of the propositions offered by their opponents in the discussion. It did not appear in the debates at Geneva that the American delegates gave at all respectful consideration to the very different problems which confront a world-wide commonwealth like that of Great Britain. It is entirely conceivable that for police purposes that Nation requires a multitude of small cruisers, mainly in Pacific waters, which would be almost negligible in a war with a first-class power. And yet it was upon the British insistence upon the right to build cruisers of this character that the conference largely split.

Probably months devoted to a dispassionate inquiry into the needs of each nation involved, and to the formulation of propositions which more fully recognize these needs, may fitly prepare for a conference which will accomplish definite results. But we would like to reiterate the suggestion already made by The Christian Science Monitor that such a conference should not be composed wholly of naval experts and diplomats, but that there should be place in it for advocates of disarmament as a thoroughly practicable and necessary policy.

Trees Which Pay Dividends

THE annual forestry legislative survey of the American Tree Association, just given out by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the association, contains much encouragement for the growing hosts of workers for forest conservation in the United States.

It shows that three states—Delaware, Florida and South Carolina—in the last year have joined the commonwealths that have established forestry organizations, bringing the number up to forty-two, and that progress has been made in Nevada and Utah, where, as in Wyoming and Arkansas, legislation on the subject has been enacted, although no definite conservation organizations have been formed.

During the year the truly prodigious number of 73,000,000 trees have been planted throughout the country, while the area of state forests has been increased to 6,838,936 acres. The rapid progress now going on in this important work of preserving the Nation's resources is indicated by the fact that in 1927 five times as many trees were planted in the various states as were set out ten years ago. Mr. Pack seems wholly justified in pointing to these figures as indicating "real accomplishment," and he gives further encouragement by declaring:

Reforestation has made notable advance during the year. The development of state nurseries and the distribution of tree seedlings or transplants, as in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Indiana and New Jersey, have resulted in many trees being planted.

With the recent Mississippi Valley floods in thought, and in view of the importance that the problem of controlling the great river will assume in the coming session of Congress, Mr. Pack makes timely reference to the relation between forests and rivers. He notes that the recent inundation has called the Nation's attention to the necessity of river control as nothing else could have done. Then he emphasizes an important point recently referred to editorially by the Monitor, by saying that while the planting of forests on the tributaries of the Mississippi and at their headwaters will not stop

floods, it is a procedure which will aid in preventing them, "and is the only one I know of that will pay dividends in future years."

This last consideration is a most important one for the public, for legislators and for the friends of the forests to remember and to emphasize. Dams, levees, parallel canals and other enormously costly engineering works may produce quicker, more visible immediate effects in flood control than abundant forests rightly placed. But all of these projects, besides their original cost, will require, unlike trees, constant huge expenditures for repairs and maintenance, and none of them, as the forests will do, will actually return great cash revenues in the long years to come.

Earning by Writing

NOT infrequently income tax rulings have in them a certain element of humor, although as a rule the humor is apt to be rather grim in the opinion of the taxpayers to whom the rulings apply. But we think that to that large and increasing number of individuals in the United States who live by the pen, or to substitute a fact for an established phrase, by the typewriter, a recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau on their earnings will be looked upon as fundamentally funny, as well as officially foolish.

The ruling has to do with the distinction in the amount of tax laid upon earned and unearned income. It is a pretty safe proposition that anybody who gets a livelihood by writing earns every dollar he enjoys, but the sages of the income tax think otherwise. They admit that the man on a newspaper or magazine, paid either by salary or space, earns all he gets. They also believe that an individual who writes a book, and sells it for a fixed sum to the publisher, has earned that sum. But if he writes such a book, and it is given over to the publisher on a royalty basis, his income, according to these wiseacres, is unearned.

Just where the intelligence of this ruling comes in it is difficult to understand. Whether sold on royalty, or for a lump sum, the book required precisely the same amount of work to write, the same exertion of the imaginative faculties, or the same amount of industrious research. Why in the world in the one case the reward it obtains should be regarded as earned, and in the other as unearned, we cannot comprehend.

The trouble with decisions of this sort is that they affect a great number of people, but possibly no one individual very seriously. They can be made carelessly, wantonly, and there is no one whom it would pay to undertake the labor and expense of getting them reversed. We should think that in this case, however, the injustice is so glaring that the income tax authorities might very well reverse themselves without waiting for some one to bring a test case.

The Ocean Yacht Race of 1928

FEW announcements have been made in recent years which have been received with more interest in the yachting world than that which recently came from Washington, D. C., to the effect that July, 1928, will see a Spanish-American ocean yacht race for a big trophy donated by the King of Spain and minor trophies which are to be donated by some of the leading Spanish Yacht Clubs.

This will not be the first time that the yachtsmen of the United States and Spain have been engaged in friendly rivalry. In 1907 American yachtsmen visited San Sebastian, where they engaged in a series of sonder-class races; and then in 1910 Spanish yachtsmen returned the visit and raced their yachts off Marblehead, Mass. These races, however, were held in local waters, whereas the coming event is to be from one country to the other, and promises to furnish some splendid seamanship as well as some friendly sportsmanship between the yachtsmen of these two countries.

It is twenty-two years since the last ocean race was held between the yachtsmen of the United States and those of another country, that one being Germany. The race was between New York and Cowes, and Wilson Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club won the trophy with the Atlantic. The 1928 race will be more of a test than that of 1905, as it will start at New York and end at Santander, Spain. It is proposed that Spanish and American yachtsmen take part in a return race the winter of 1929, covering the course which Christopher Columbus sailed 437 years before, with the start at Palos, thence to San Salvador, and the finish at Nassau.

Although it will be more than ten months before the 1928 race starts, it is interesting to note that a number of famous yachtsmen have already entered their boats, a fact which gives assurance that the race will be a success. Should the race be thrown open to small seagoing craft as well as the largest of the yachts, it will probably establish a record for the number of contestants ever to take part in an ocean race.

Luxury Today, Necessity Tomorrow

A SURVEY of labor employed in what are commonly known as the "new industries" was recently authorized in an innocent-looking notice emanating from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. These include the plants manufacturing radios, iceless refrigerators and the sundry other supplies which have come upon the markets in quantity within recent years. According to the announcement, the current labor surveys made have covered only the basic and older industries. It has been the practice to gather from such plants the data relating to the number of men employed, hours of employment, wages, etc., from which reports the bureau has been able to estimate the cycles of employment and the condition of industry. Now it is found, however, that an unusual amount of labor is being utilized in the newer industries. Consequently, if the statistics are to be complete, these industries must be included.

The survey from henceforth will include labor used in the making of household motors, heating units, storage batteries, dry-cell batteries, radio receiving sets and parts. It will be noted that these appliances are generally being con-

sumed in the household and in the office. They may be classified generally as labor-saving machinery of the small portable type, although upon close examination many of them would frankly be classified as luxuries. The extent to which such appliances are being marketed in the United States, however, throws a new light not only upon the labor conditions in this country, but likewise upon the changes in economic and social conditions of the population in general.

A broad market for such articles of commerce would very naturally not have been possible had not the public been trained to expect and to demand these modern refinements and conveniences. That the public taste has been educated to such an extent has made possible the development of new and vast industries in the United States which were entirely unknown several years back. This situation may not be exclusive to the United States, as markets for similar products are being developed in foreign countries very rapidly. It also may be but an incident that such articles have been largely the result of American inventive genius. The very fact, however, that many of these so-called luxuries have been conceived by American inventors should in itself be significant. There must certainly have been some strong impelling force behind the mass thought to have inspired them. And whatever it was that has inspired the invention has likewise inspired the financing and the practical building of the appliances.

There is reason to be proud of the fact that these "luxuries" have been devised and manufactured. It is high time that they be included along with the basic industries of the country in all labor or other surveys that may be planned. Once the sewing machine was considered a luxury, as also was the automobile. The change in attitude toward those have been no more marked than the change we may expect to see in the public's attitude toward some of the modern "luxuries." Once the idea of luxury is forgotten, the industry is established as basic and another convenience has been inherited by the public.

Flying One's Sport-Model Airplane

TEN years seems a remarkably short time wherein to reach the state of navigation which the pioneer globe-circling automobilist, Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Glidden, predicts, when we shall all be flying in little machines, which will then be the ordinary means of transportation. As he puts it, when people go out to visit their friends, instead of taking their umbrellas, they will take their sport-model airplanes.

What renders this forecast particularly significant, however, is the fact that it points so emphatically to the extraordinary rapidity with which the limitations of mortal belief are today being overcome. What will be the situation fifty years from now—or two hundred? And this not so much from the standpoint of the actual material achievements, as from the point of view of what those achievements mean in the unfolding of human experience.

Little by little humanity is lifting itself out of the false beliefs which have for thousands of years prevented it from manifesting those qualities of greatness which are the inherent birthright of man. And the wonderful inventions of these latter days point more and more clearly to the actuality of man's selfhood, untrammelled by any harassments of time, space or matter in any aspect.

As one looks back through the centuries, the development of mortals has been coincident with their throwing off of ignorance, and the superstitions and horrors of centuries gone by all sprang from the limiting beliefs which were allowed to frighten men out of the recognition of their true heritage. From flying one's sport model airplane it should be but a small step to the demonstration of man's real freedom from all material limitations, for the wonders of this present age point to the day when the universal brotherhood of man will have been wrought out as the natural status of humanity.

Random Ramblings

Since Mr. Chamberlain's recent exploit one will have to be careful not to be misunderstood when saying to a friend that one is going out on deck to take the air.

The lavish wealth of nature will soon show in its fields of goldenrod, the diamond sparkling dew in the sun of an August morn and the silvery sheen of its placid streams.

If, as reported, on his retirement, the President will be made head of Amherst College, there will be many a young man of the future who keeps school with Coolidge.

If the proposed consolidation of the big steel and automobile corporations goes through, the new concern should be a hard and fast combination.

Some prominent militarists are said to uphold war as a world benefit. Verily "there is nothing like leather," as the shoemaker said.

If "Bobbie" Jones uses that feathered ball which a Scotsman gave him at Saint Andrews, he ought to get a lot of "birdies."

Suppose it won't be long before radio photographs, the marvel of the present day, will be looked upon as intypes are today.

Before long now the bituminous people will be extolling the advantages of soft coal for a hard winter.

Summer is the fan season—golf fans, baseball fans, tennis fans, not forgetting electric fans.

If it is true that our national rubber resources are limited, why not try stretching them a bit?

"The Play on Words" continues to be the source of some of the best comedy hits.

There, little rubbish pile, don't you cry, You'll fill a landing field, bye and bye.

Co-operation has about succeeded in de-joking the prune.

Coolidge chose "chooses" choicely.

Internationalism in the Berkshires

THE blue Berkshires compass Williamstown about as though it lay in a bowl, its bottom vivid green with broad lawns and spreading elms. College buildings, fraternity houses and spacious homes, nearly all of the American colonial type, are ranged beside the spacious strips of brilliant greensward through which runs the ribbon of asphalt that forms part of "Route No. 2" from Boston to Albany.

It is all as purely American as could well be imagined, even to the fact of the interminable procession of motors steadily shooting past. Now and then a lumbering hay-wagon, piled high with sweet-smelling grasses, blocks the impatient motorists as though to remind them that there is still an American countryside and that even in Massachusetts man still wrests a living from the soil.

Not all Americans are Babbitts. Even in New England there are those who look upon land as something other than real estate—as something to be worked upon for the service of mankind, rather than merely traded in to the ends of exploitation. So Williamstown today is the center of a farming region, the evidences of which one does not wholly forget, overshadowed though they may be by the educational activities centering about Williams College.

In the summer, the normal activities give place to the Institute of Politics; the smooth-faced lads in caps and sweaters yield to bearded statesmen or diplomats from abroad and educators from other colleges, while the talk is no longer of football or of college classes but of Philippine independence, of the unending struggle between autocracy and democracy, or of political life in Europe.

A town more typically American, or perhaps I should say typical of a better Americanism than any that Sinclair Lewis ever drew, becomes for the nonce a capital of international thought. College classrooms are crowded with mature students, living over their undergraduate days and studying with zest the vexed problems of international relations.

I commented upon the apparent activity of interest in foreign affairs which brings together some 200 or more people, from many states and following many callings far removed from internationalism. My auditor turned out to be of a cynical nature:

"If Williamstown were not so delightful a summer resort," he remarked, "that theory might hold. Any man of sense would make a bluff at studying the differential calculus or the grammar of the ancient Chaldeans for the sake of spending four weeks here in midsummer. I'd like to see the test made in midwinter. It's like holding a disarmament conference in Geneva in summer."

"Of course the conferees don't agree. If they did, they'd have to note down their conclusions and go home. As it is they can turn cheerfully from disagreeing over 9-inch guns, to controversies over an 18-hole golf course by the side of the lake and shaded by snow-tipped peaks, and can cool off passions provoked by parity by taking an afternoon run over to Chamounix and contemplating Mt.

Blanc. Geneva's climate is vile in winter, so they don't hold conferences there then. Williamstown in summer would furnish an excuse for a conference of deaf mutes to discuss the qualities of symphonic composition."

"Moreover," he continued, warming up to his work, "don't forget that you are in attendance upon a training school for one of our new professions. Time was, when a spinster despaired of matrimony and determined to carve out an economic career for herself, she took up school teaching or millinery. Now she opens a tearoom, or becomes a lecturer on current events. The latter is the simpler calling to adopt, requiring no capital. Too many of the earnest students you see here are individuals of that type preparing themselves for the illumination of women's clubs in Gopher Center and Winnebago."

Nevertheless the tone of Williamstown during the session is work, not play. The general discussion of the Philippine problem led by Prof. Ralston Hayden of Michigan, who accompanied the Carmi Thompson Mission to the islands as correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, was held on the first Saturday of the Institute.

The day was brilliant. Golf courses, tennis courts and wonderful motoring roads invited us out. Yet practically the full membership of the Institute crowded into the sub-basement of Stetson Hall to listen to the discussion of one of America's most pressing problems. I heard specialists complain that the discussion brought out no new thing, yet, as the opening of a debate which will continue through the period of the Institute, it laid the foundation for a clearer understanding of the contributions to follow.

Nobody, perhaps not even those well-informed ones who participated in the debate, came away without clearer knowledge of the points at issue.

In a current magazine I read an article criticizing President Coolidge for having urged that the press should never pass judgment on the foreign policy of the Government. This position was forcibly recalled to my thought when contemplating Count Storrs, the distinguished Italian, who is delivering a series of lectures at Williamstown.

Naturally of a genial and conversational disposition, the Count places a rigid censorship on the topics of his talk. He is not unwilling to expatiate upon the scenic and climatic beauties of Italy, but concerning political, social or economic conditions there, he is as dumb as a bronze Buddha. One wonders what the effect of such suppression upon the brightest mentalities of a whole nation will ultimately be.

Free thought and free speech are dynamic—it is as dangerous to suppress them as to confine an explosive gas. Sooner or later the force confined breaks its bondage with calamitous results. And pending this silence is eloquent. The logical and wise dictator would not content himself with prohibiting criticism but would command constant eulogy. Perhaps that may be the next step in Italy or Turkey.

The Making of a Dictionary

THE making of a dictionary represents a tremendous human undertaking. And this year is to some to completion a task in the history of lexicography so mighty and so exacting and so long drawn out as almost to overwhelm the average thought. For the New English Dictionary, which the Oxford University Press hopes to complete before the end of the present year, was commenced under the direction of the eminent Dr. Murray no less than forty-eight years ago!

Yes, it was in 1879 that leading scholars of the English-speaking race set out upon the immense work of compiling the most comprehensive dictionary in history, a dictionary that should be, indeed, all-comprehensive, that should be in fact a complete compendium of that marvelous instrument called the English language. Yet, great as was the task confronting them, Dr. Murray and his associates contemplated no such period as forty-eight years ere their work should be done.

In fact, date after date has been set for the completion of what has come to be known in literary circles as the "N. E. D." At the beginning of the century 1907 was set as the latest at which the new dictionary, in its numerous volumes, should be given to the world. Extension after extension has been made as the undertaking has grown in proportions. The magnitude of the work has seemed to increase in a sort of geometrical proportion to that accomplished, until more than once the workers have found themselves all but discouraged.

Only a single man of the small army of scholars who started work on the new dictionary nearly half a century ago now survives; and he published, not long since, in the London Times, the concluding one of a series of articles on the making of this mightiest of all compendiums of our Anglo-Saxon tongue, the tongue so aptly characterized by Edmund Clarence Steadman as "trebly-welded." The articles contain a series of highly interesting, and at times almost startling, disclosures of the obstacles to be surmounted in the making of a dictionary.

In the case of the "N. E. D." the foremost scholars of many countries were brought into consultation. Their very numbers, although necessary in order that the greatest possible weight of authority might be behind the undertaking, developed difficulties. For they entertained many differing views on certain points, and differences of opinion often arose to a decidedly contentious degree.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

ON August 1, the new postal tariff came into force, notwithstanding protests from all parties of the Reichstag. Hitherto it has been customary for local letters to cost five pennings, while for letters to other parts of the country a ten-pennig stamp was necessary. In future the local letter is to cost eight pennings and the price to the country is also raised considerably. It now appears, however, that places of more than 100,000 inhabitants must pay for a local letter the same fee as for a provincial letter, a similar arrangement being made on a lesser scale with postal cards. In view of the dearth of most things in Berlin and of the forthcoming taxation of foodstuffs, and, above all, remembering that the post is one of the wealthiest state institutions, this new burden is deemed unfair. Economic and industrial corporations are also vainly raising their voice in protest against the measure.

A gratifying diminution in the ranks of the unemployed is again discernible. One hundred thousand persons less than last month in receipt of unemployment doles are now registered. This is due to a general, if slight, improvement in most branches of trade.

Dr. Marx, the Chancellor of the Reich, and Dr. Stresemann are holiday making in Switzerland and Wildungen respectively, and Reichstag members and Cabinet ministers are scattered throughout the country after a strenuous session. President von Hindenburg, however, is still here and does not intend to take his holiday before the middle of August. One morning recently Germany's G. O. M., clad in a lounge suit and bowler hat and walking without his customary stick, paid a visit to the zoo, where he was shown round by Professor Heck, the director, and his son, Dr. Lutz Heck, the famous African traveler. The chief object of the visit was the inspection of the leopards and other animals presented to the President by the Regent of Abyssinia, with all of which he was very pleased.

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These differences were among the prime causes of the delay in the completion of the work, for somehow or other they had all to be reconciled and that in itself was no inconsiderable task. And it is amazing to find that a number of the simplest words in the language, words of but two letters, like "to" and "of," were the causes of some of the most irreconcilable divergencies of thought.

Why such apparently trifling words as these should cause difficulty in making the dictionary may not, perhaps, be clear at once to the average person; but if he will consult the great work in the nearest public library—it is scarcely to be supposed that the "N. E. D." will grace the average home library—the several columns of close print devoted to the word "of" will enlighten him somewhat.

But he will find other things much more interesting and even more surprising. He will learn, for example, that his native tongue, in which a vocabulary of a few hundred words was once deemed sufficient for the average person's needs, is a vaster thing than his wildest fancies could comprehend. He will gather that even Shakespeare, whose broad understanding of the language is said to have comprehended a vocabulary of somewhere about 20,000 words, had to worry along with a comparatively meager knowledge of his mother tongue. For the New English Dictionary will contain more than 407,000 words!

What letter would you suppose, after giving the matter a moment's consideration, commences the spelling of most of the words in our tongue? The lexicographers of the "N. E. D." found that it was the letter "S." They discovered, moreover, that upward of 50,000 words begin with that letter; and an entire volume of the new dictionary is devoted to it. At the other extreme is the humble "Z," and there are more than 200 words beginning with it.

As to the uses of all these words the highest authorities, present and past, have been quoted and consulted; and in some instances over twenty columns of print have been devoted to quotations and explanations. As to the exact significance of thousands of words there have been many views expressed, but liberal quotations have honored the arguments on all sides. And since the inception of the huge undertaking, enough of the new words which have come into existence from time to time have been added to fill in themselves the pages of the average "home" dictionary.

In July every year the number of automobiles in Berlin is officially published, the recent figures showing great advance upon those of last year. Six months ago 30,821 automobiles of every type and kind were registered, and the latest statistics show 59,791. Among these are the taxis, the number of which is constantly on the increase, at the present time there being 9300. According to the latest regulations, the taxi-drivers are to be uniformed, for not only do the Berlin people love any kind of uniform, but the authorities consider a distinctive dress a safeguarding of the taxis against theft. The place next to the driver is in future never to be occupied, that also being regarded as a measure of safety. Instructions have also been issued to the drivers regarding honest dealing, civil behavior and so on.

The Berlin fire brigade is the municipal maid-of-all-work; there is nothing it cannot turn its hand to from extinguishing conflagrations to pumping out cellars and extricating a taxi from the canal. During the recent heavy thunderstorms over this city, the brigade's assistance in pumping out basements was rendered in no fewer than eighty instances. One case demanding help was an unusual one. In a house in the west of the city a swarm of bees took shelter. They took up their quarters resolutely in a shaft of the elevator and timid efforts of the tenants to entice them out were unsuccessful, while the elevator was unable to operate for several hours. Finally the fire brigade was summoned, and with a considerable amount of gentle suasion, the swarm of tiny visitors was dislodged and held captive in proper receptacles until the following day, when their rightful owner was found.